



# **Report of the Joint Committee on Agriculture**

December 2023

December 31, 2023

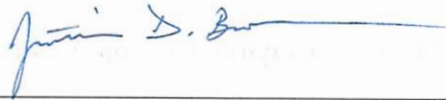
Dean Plocher, Speaker  
House of Representatives  
State Capitol Building  
Jefferson City, MO 65101

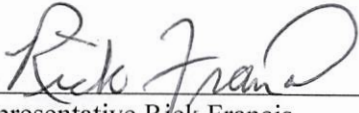
Caleb Rowden, President Pro Tempore  
Missouri Senate  
State Capitol Building  
Jefferson City, MO 65101

Dear Mister Speaker and Mister President Pro Tempore:

The Joint Committee on Agriculture has met, taken testimony, deliberated and concluded its review of the four areas expressly laid out in Senate Bill 391, which passed in 2019. The below listed committee members are pleased to submit the attached report:

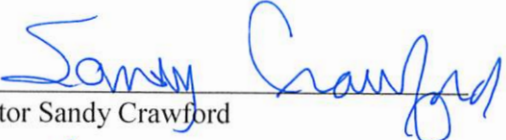
  
Co Chairman Representative Mike Haffner

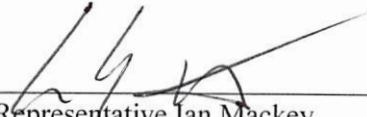
  
Co Chairman Senator Justin Brown

  
Representative Rick Francis

  
Senator Jason Bean

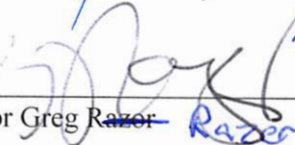
  
Representative Kent Haden

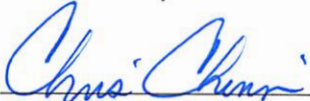
  
Senator Sandy Crawford

  
Representative Ian Mackey

  
Senator Tracy McCreery

  
Representative Emily Weber

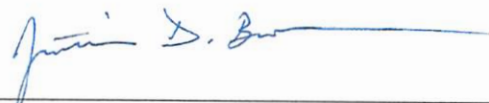
  
Senator Greg Razer

  
Chris Chinn, Department of Agriculture

  
Dru Buntin, Department of Natural Resources

Sincerely,

  
Representative Mike Haffner  
Committee Co-Chair

  
Senator Justin Brown  
Committee Co-Chair

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## **Introduction**

In the 2019 session, the General Assembly passed Senate Bill 391, sponsored by Senator Mike Bernskoetter, which modified the laws relating to agricultural operations. The bill also established the "Joint Committee on Agriculture." The joint committee met and issued a report in 2020, 2021, 2022 and has continued its efforts in 2023.

The joint committee is tasked with studying the economic impact of the agricultural industry in the state, the industry's ongoing efforts to improve environmental stewardship while also improving the economic sustainability of agriculture, ways to incentivize members of the industry to adopt best practices to address Missouri's carbon footprint, and the public's views on agricultural issues in general. As required by the legislation, the joint committee must issue a report by January 15 of each year. In 2023, the joint committee continued to build on the work it had completed the preceding two years. The joint committee held two public hearings on June 27 and September 28, 2023, in Jefferson City.

Archived video of each hearing can be found on the House of Representatives website at <https://house.mo.gov/MediaCenter.aspx?selected=DebateArchive>.



## **Summary of Public Testimony**

### **I. June 27, 2023 Hearing**

At the June 27, 2023, hearing in Jefferson City, the joint committee heard testimony from representatives from different sectors of the agriculture industry. Most of the testimony spoke to the challenges the agriculture industry faces.

Dr. Scott Brown, from the University of Missouri's Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute, discussed the volatility in the industry and its impacts on policy decisions, including the effects of inflation and labor availability. A copy of his presentation can be found in Appendix B.

Chris Klenklen, Deputy Director of the Department of Agriculture, testified on the ongoing drought in the state. In parts of the state, it was the driest it has been since 1988, with 93 percent of the state in drought conditions and 34 counties experiencing severe drought. The state Drought Assessment Committee has met and made recommendations. Several state agencies have opened property up for haying and pumping water. There are also drought assistance programs for farmers from the federal government.

Jim Anderson with the Wine and Grape Board spoke about the effects from weather over the past year on the wine and grape industry in Missouri. The early and late frosts and the drought starting this spring have damaged the 1,800 acres of grape vines in the state. Even with lower yields this year, growers must spend the summer working their vines to ensure future year's crops. Steve Carroll presented on behalf of the Missouri Wine Alliance and Missouri Vintners Association regarding the future of Missouri wine industry. The Wine Alliance plan to ask the General Assembly to request an appropriation for a research fermentation center at the University of Missouri in order to reach the next level of grape and wine production. A handout from the Missouri Wine and Grape Board can be found in Appendix C.

Tony Clayton, with Clayton Agri-Marketing in Jefferson City, gave testimony on how world markets are driving changes in the agricultural industry, especially for meat and milk. Clayton discussed the impact of livestock diseases on markets throughout the world and the ability to export to certain countries. He discussed how animal disease and testing of animals can affect the timing and cost of transporting animals; and the benefits of detailed animal tracking when exporting animals to foreign nations. A copy of his presentation can be found in Appendix D.

Casey Wasser with Missouri Soybean Association spoke to the committee about China's reduction in use of soy meal in animal feed and its impact on soybean farmers in the state. Brazil is our major competitor to U.S. soy. China has been aligning itself with Brazil for supply of its soybeans.

Missouri is a top producer of soy-based biodiesel and has a huge market for Missouri soybeans. Currently, the state of California is proposing requirements for engine manufacturers for electric vehicles. In the 1970's, EPA granted California authority to implement its own requirements beyond the federal Clean Air Act. If California reduces or eliminates its consumption of biofuels, Missouri would lose a billion gallons of consumption of biofuels.

The Soybean Checkoff, USEC, has launched a promotion of the use of soy meal in 13 different languages. The Soybean Association also has the Bay Farm Research Facility in Columbia and plans to have the committee tour the farm at Veto Session. The state and national checkoff can help with conservation and sustainability practices.

Ben Travlos with Missouri Farm Bureau discussed the organization's priorities for the next legislative session. One of the biggest challenges is the cost of obtaining health care coverage. Missouri Farm Bureau would like the authority to offer health care coverage to its members. Travlos also spoke about the organization's concerns regarding property rights, including ensuring that there is representation by those involved in agriculture on the Public Service Commission.

Darrick Steen with the Missouri Corn Growers Association testified to the committee about an EPA proposal for light and medium duty vehicles. The rulemaking would force manufacturers to phase out internal combustion vehicles by increasing the vehicle emission standards. This would reduce demand for biofuels, such as corn-based ethanol. Steen also discussed the effects of moving to electric vehicles and how that will effect rural Missourians.

Brent Hemphill, Missouri Pork Association, spoke to the committee regarding a U.S. Supreme Court decisions relating to California's Proposition 12. Proposition 12, passed by the voters of the state of California in 2018, established requirements for any pork producer that sells pork products in the state. The proposition set size requirements confinement buildings. The U.S. Pork Producers Association filed suit against the state claiming the proposition was a violation of the Commerce Clause of the United States Constitution. In May, the Supreme Court ruled in favor of California. Hemphill stated that for those Missouri producers that choose to comply with the California standards, this will be a new way of raising confined swine.

## **II. September 28, 2023 Hearing**

At the September 28, 2023, hearing in Jefferson City, the committee heard presentations on legislative priorities from stakeholders and representatives. Below is a list of legislative priorities presented to the committee.

### **Critical Infrastructure Protection**

Chair Haffner testified about his communication with staff from the offices or Senators Hawley and Schmidt and Congressman Alford regarding the "Enemies List" created by the Committee on Foreign Investment and impact on state legislation relating to foreign ownership of land, especially agricultural land. There is already a database managed by the Office of Foreign Assets Control within the federal Treasury Department and used by the financial industry in the state to ensure that transactions of land do not involve prohibited entities.

In addition, the Committee on Foreign Investment has proposed a rule change that would welcome military installations to the protected list, including Fort Leonard Wood. However, Whiteman Air Force Base and other critical infrastructure in the state are not on the proposed list.

Protecting critical security infrastructure cannot be separated from the protection of agricultural land from foreign ownership. There is a legislative framework being developed for the upcoming legislative session.

### **Environmental Social Governance (ESG)**

Representative Terry Thompson express his concerns about the federal government's regulations of climate-related disclosures. Other countries are changing agricultural policies

based on climate-related policies, including Canada enacting stringent regulations on the use of fertilizer and the Netherlands reducing livestock production in the country. There is a concern that federal environmental regulations will be used to implement ESG programs.

Last year, the House of Representatives adopted a resolution to urge the Missouri federal Congressional delegation to oppose any rules requiring companies to disclose climate change risk. However, legislation related to ESG did not move forward.

### **Taxation of Solar Panels and Property**

Representative Kent Haden spoke about the development of large commercial solar farms in his district. In 2022, there was a task force to look into a taxation methodology but it did not come to a consensus. In 2023, there were several proposals filed to establish a methodology for taxing solar farms, but nothing was passed by the General Assembly. This leaves county assessors to determine the taxation methodology. This legislative session, the General Assembly will have to determine how to tax solar panels, both for private entities and for investor-owned utilities.

Rep. Haden also spoke to other concerns relating to the solar installations in his district. These concerns include the disposal of the panels after the useful life, the financial and legal protections for landowners entering contracts with solar companies, the loss of productive farmland, and county finances and infrastructure.

### **Eminent Domain and the Definition of an Electrical Corporation**

Chair Haffner spoke about legislation proposed last year to ensure that the definition of “electrical corporation” does not give any person with a solar panel the ability to condemn land. This legislative session, there will be proposals to ensure that the ability to condemn land cannot be applied so broadly.

Ben Travlos with Missouri Farm Bureau testified in support of closing the statutory loophole that allows any energy producing structure to have condemnation authority. Missouri Farm Bureau has been working with stakeholders to find a legislative solution to the concern.

### **Public Service Commission**

Travlos also testified regarding an effort to modernize the Public Service Commission. Farm Bureau has been working with utility stakeholders to find ways to protect farmers and other rural landowners while also protecting utility interests.

There are many utility projects on the horizon that will have an impact on private property owners. It is important that the rural voice is included in the decision-making process for utility projects. There are several proposals being looked at by stakeholders. One proposal Travlos discussed was a siting board model used in Kentucky. Last year, the legislative proposal aimed to increase rural representation and geographic representation.

### **Other Policy Issues**

Rep. Thompson spoke regarding a proposal he sponsored last year to help fund the MO Bucks program within the Office of the Treasurer. With the MO Bucks program, participants can lower their interest rates by 30 percent. This legislation will help Missouri small businesses, including many farmers and rural Missourians.

Rep. Haden spoke about legislation that passed in the 2023 legislative session that increased the number of participants allowed in the large animal veterinary loan program to 12 veterinary students. However, in the 2024 session, the General Assembly will see a new a proposal to increase the amount of the loan from \$20,000 to \$30,000 per academic year.

## **Appendix A: Hearings**

### **I. June 27, 2023 Hearing**

- Location: Jefferson City, Missouri
- Witnesses:
  - i. Dr. Scott Brown, University of Missouri
  - ii. Chris Klenklen, Missouri Department of Agriculture
  - iii. Jim Anderson, Missouri Wine and Grape Board
  - iv. Steve Carroll, Missouri Wine Alliance and Missouri Vintner's Association
  - v. Tony Clayton, Clayton Agri-Marketing, LLC
  - vi. Casey Wasser, Missouri Soybean Association
  - vii. Ben Travlos, Missouri Farm Bureau
  - viii. Darrick Steen, Missouri Corn Growers Association
  - ix. Brent Hemphill, Missouri Pork Association

### **II. September 28, 2023 Hearing**

- Location: Jefferson City, Missouri
- Witnesses:
  - i. Ben Travlos, Missouri Farm Bureau

# Missouri Agricultural Outlook

**Dr. Scott Brown**

Division of Applied Social Sciences

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<http://ruralandfarmfinance.com>

 Rural & Farm Finance  
Policy Analysis Center  
University of Missouri

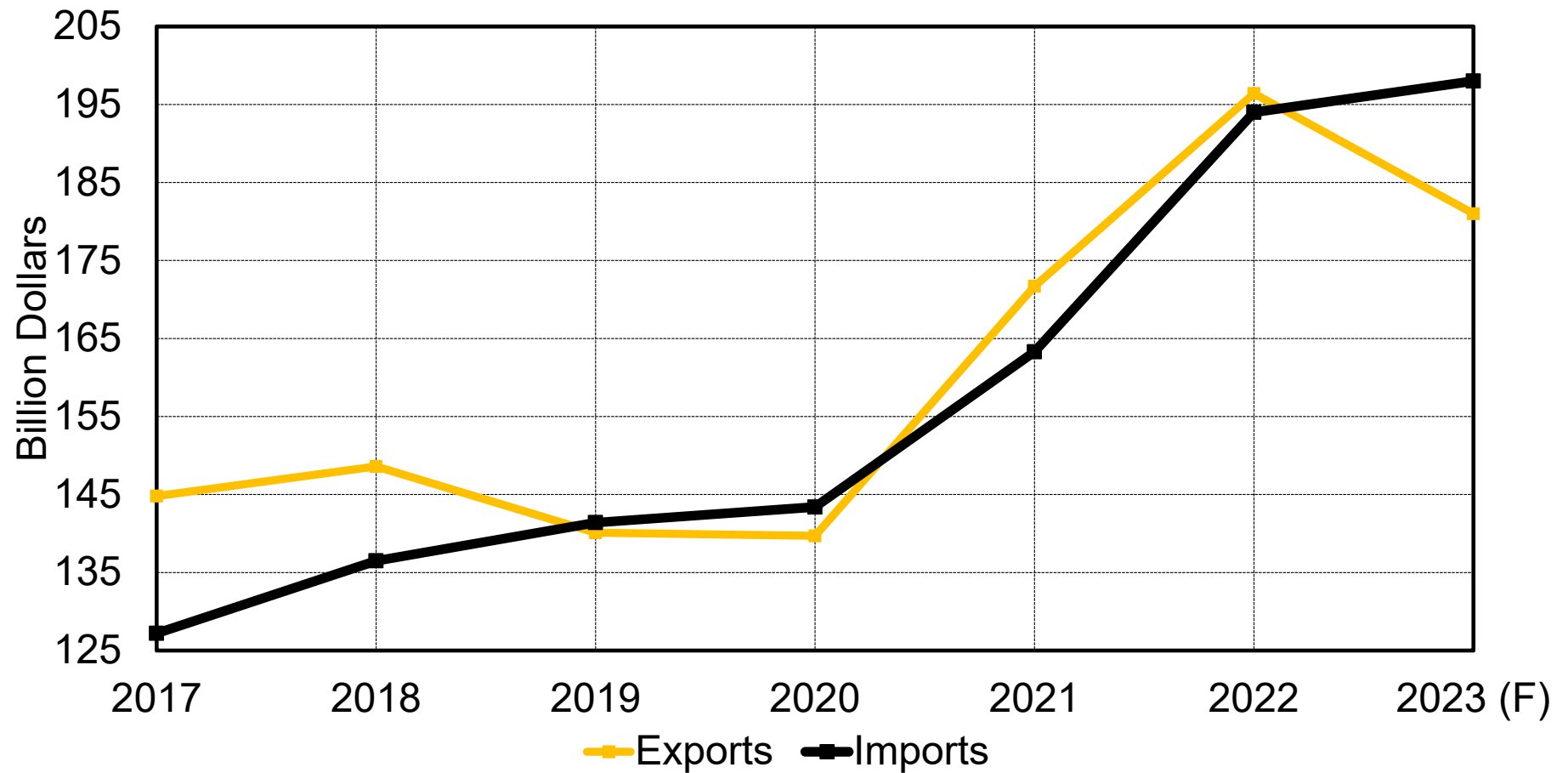
<http://amap.missouri.edu>

 Extension  
*University of Missouri*

# Volatility Continues in Missouri Agriculture

- ❑ Volatility provides opportunities and challenges
  - ❑ Risk management more crucial
  - ❑ Good decisions become incorrect in hindsight
- ❑ Structure of agriculture changing quickly
  - ❑ Labor availability replaced by automation
  - ❑ Participants less responsive to price signals
- ❑ Cost inflation keeping production costs high
- ❑ Slowing consumer demand, domestic and global
- ❑ Outside factors adding to volatility
  - ❑ Weather
  - ❑ Disease

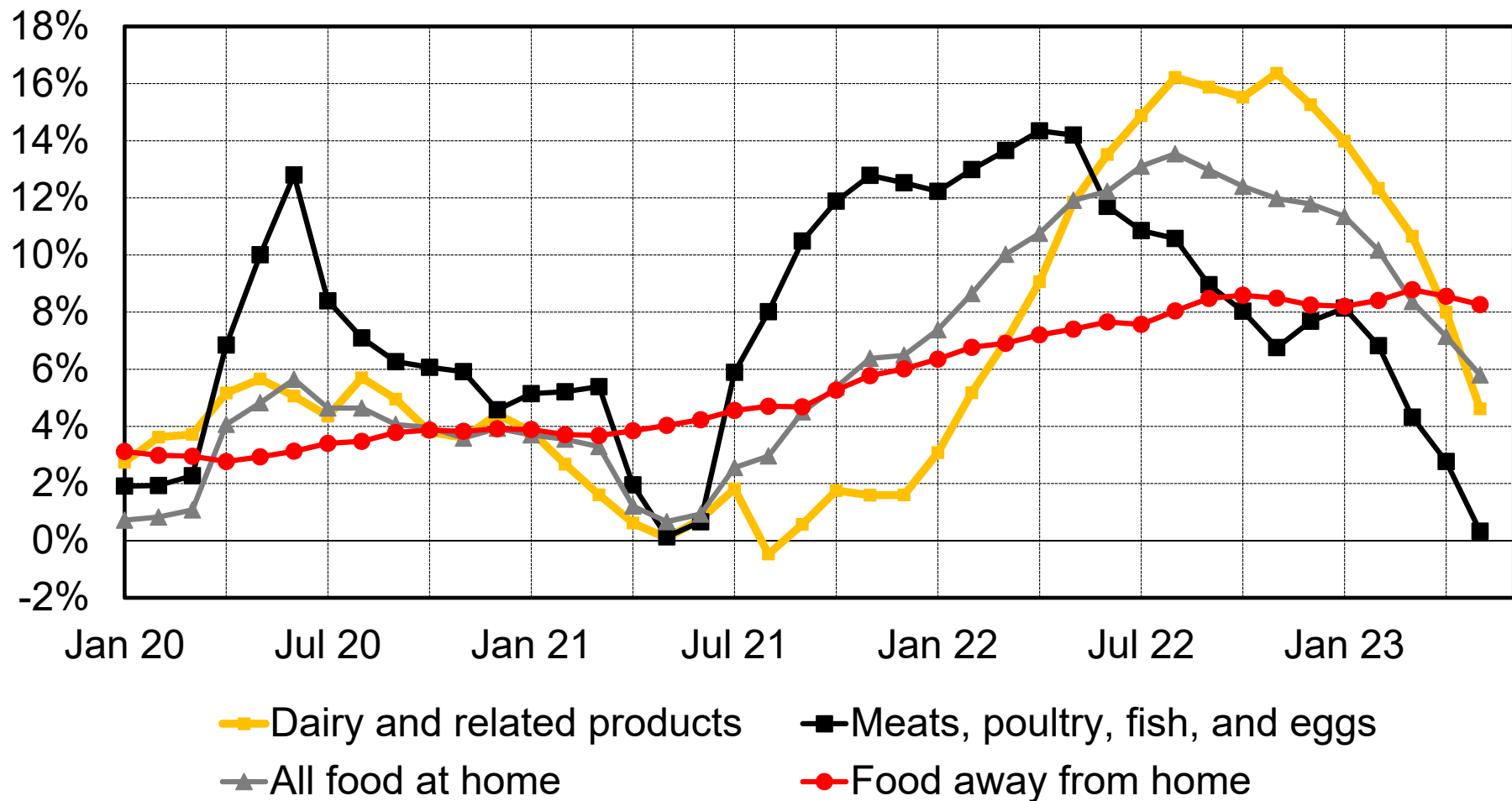
# US Agricultural Export Value Falls in FY2023





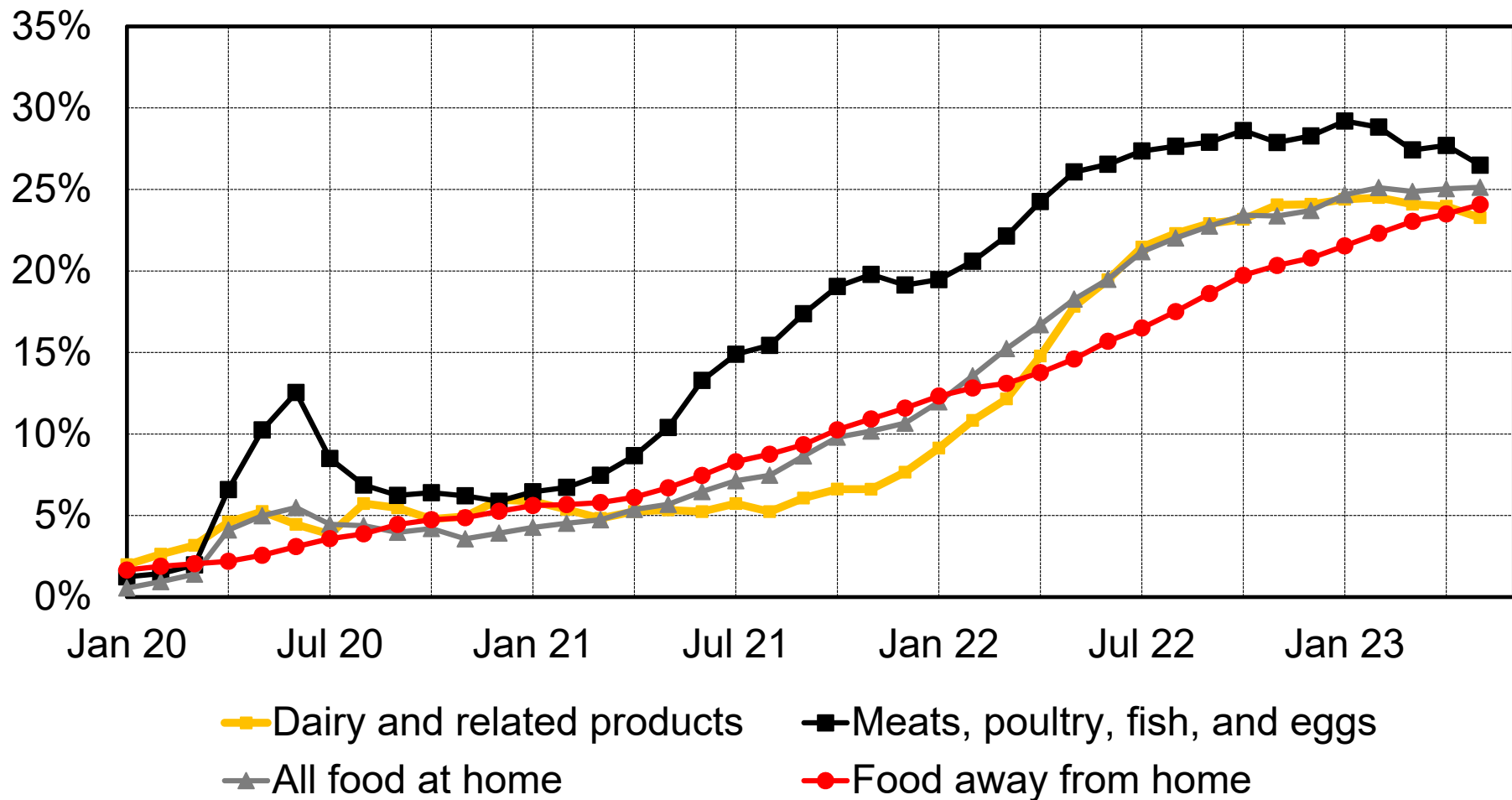
# Consumer Price Index vs. Year Ago

## Food Inflation is Slowing



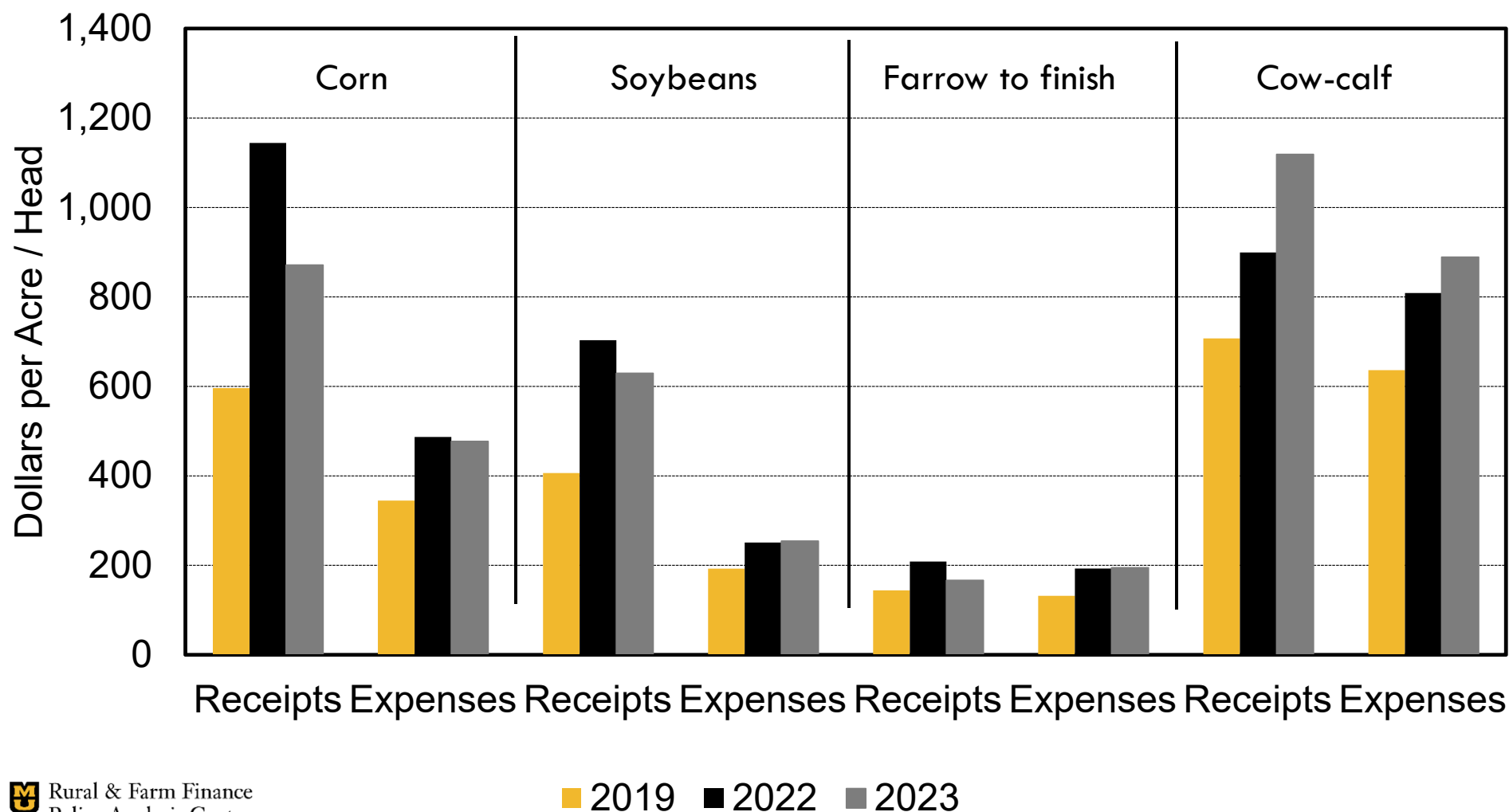
# Consumer Price Index vs. 2019 Average

## Food Prices Remain High

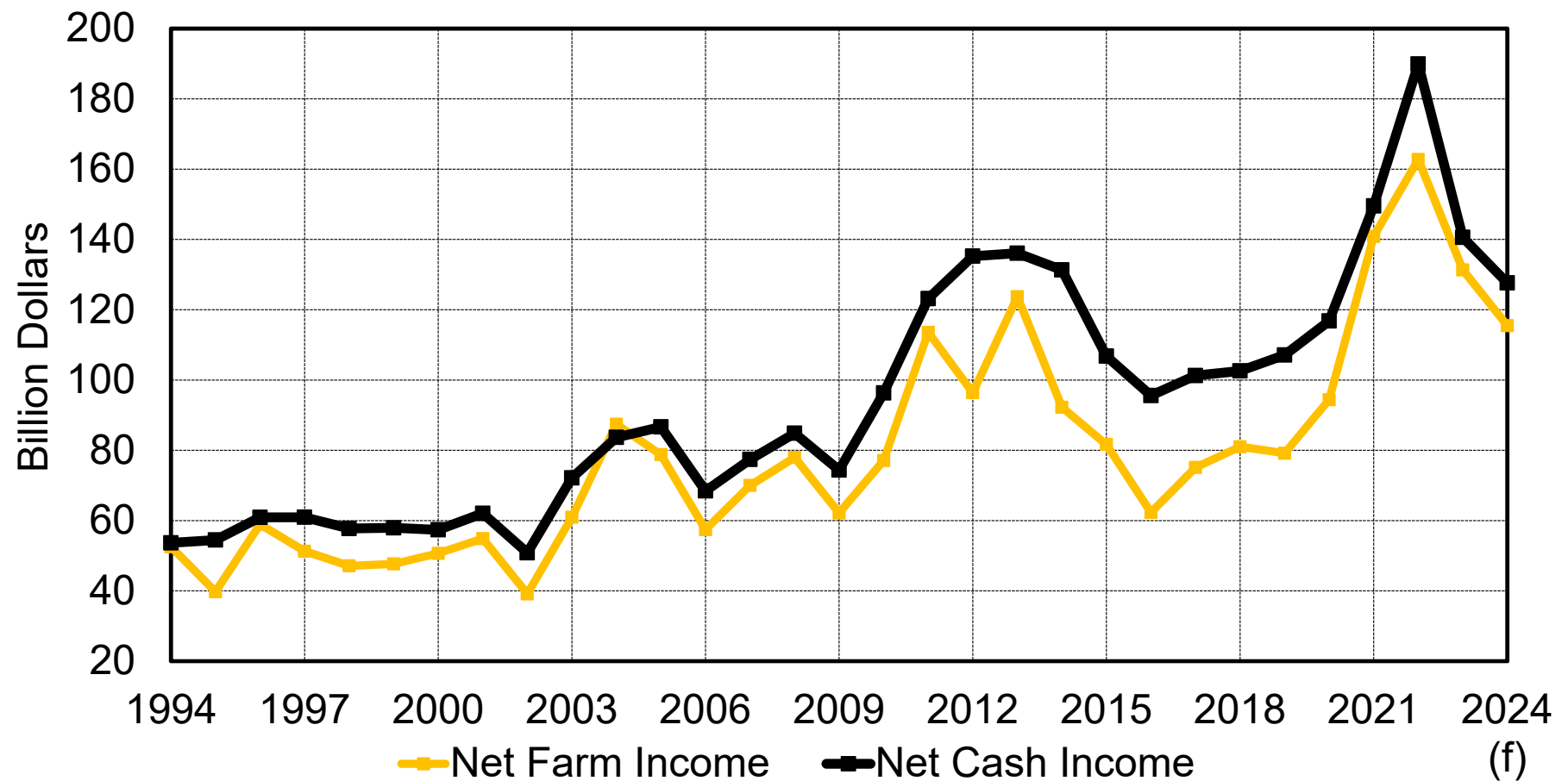


# Producer Returns Remain Volatile

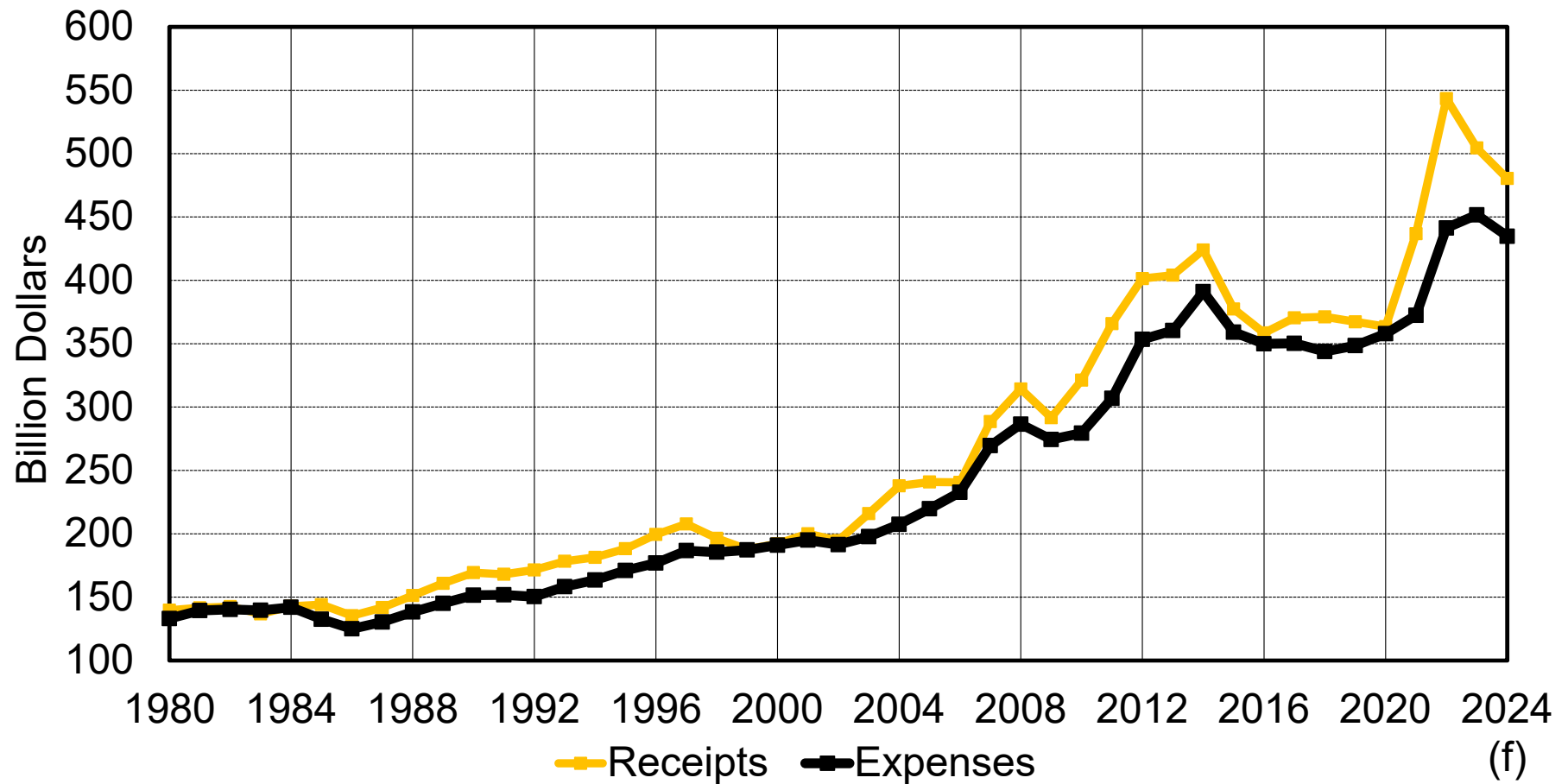
## Expenses Stay High



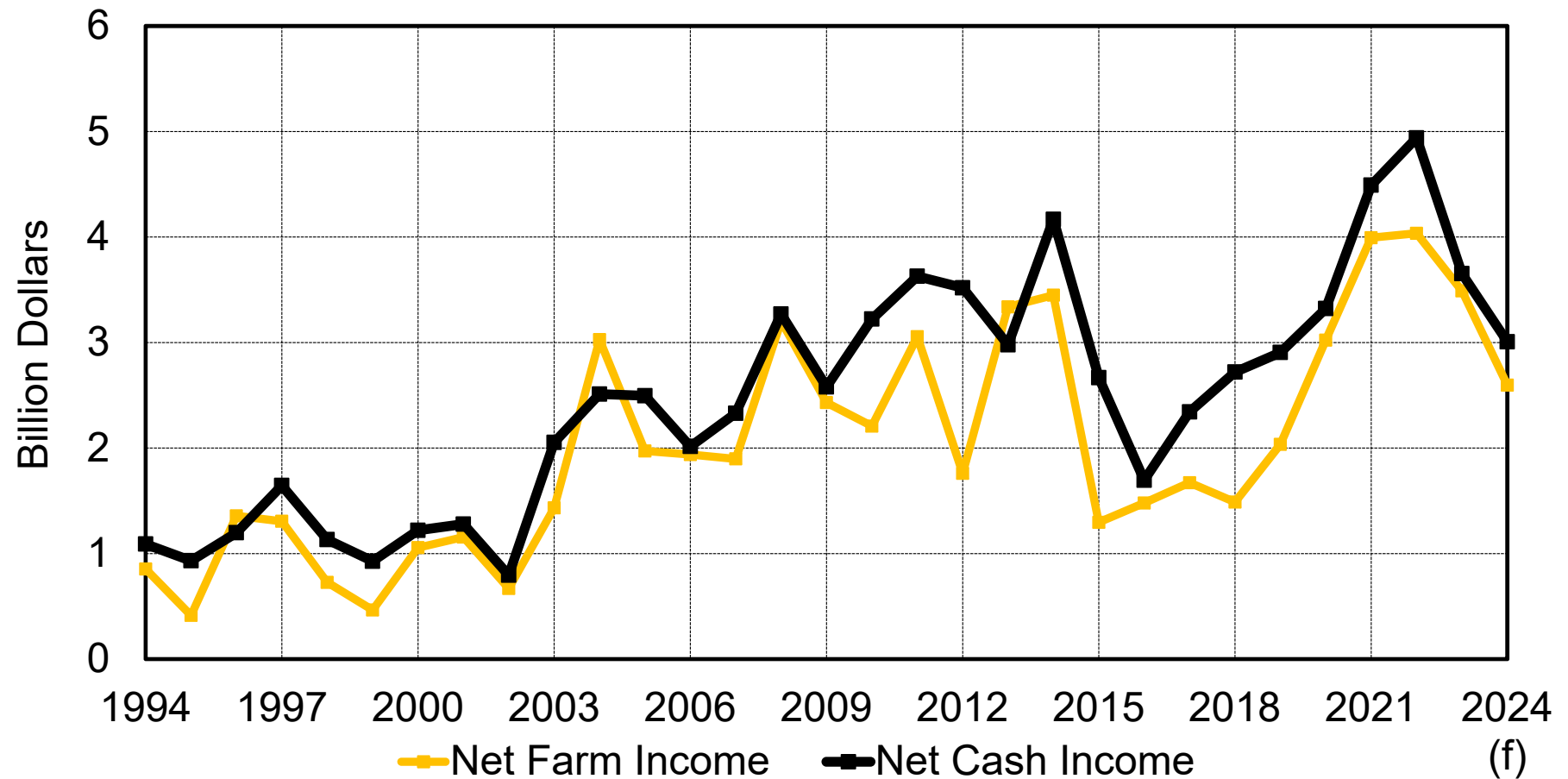
# U.S. Farm Income Measures



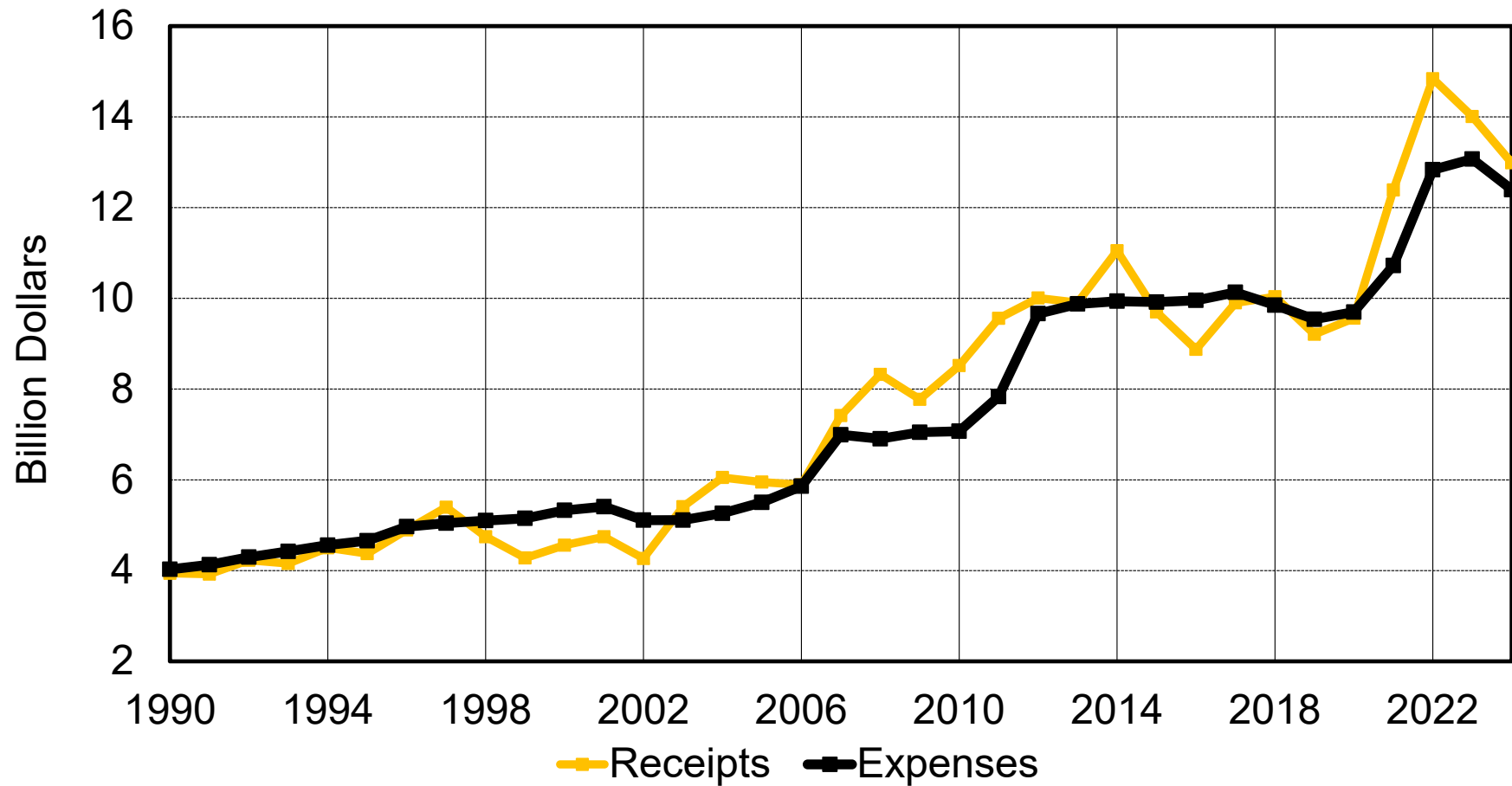
# U.S. Cash Receipts vs. Production Expenses



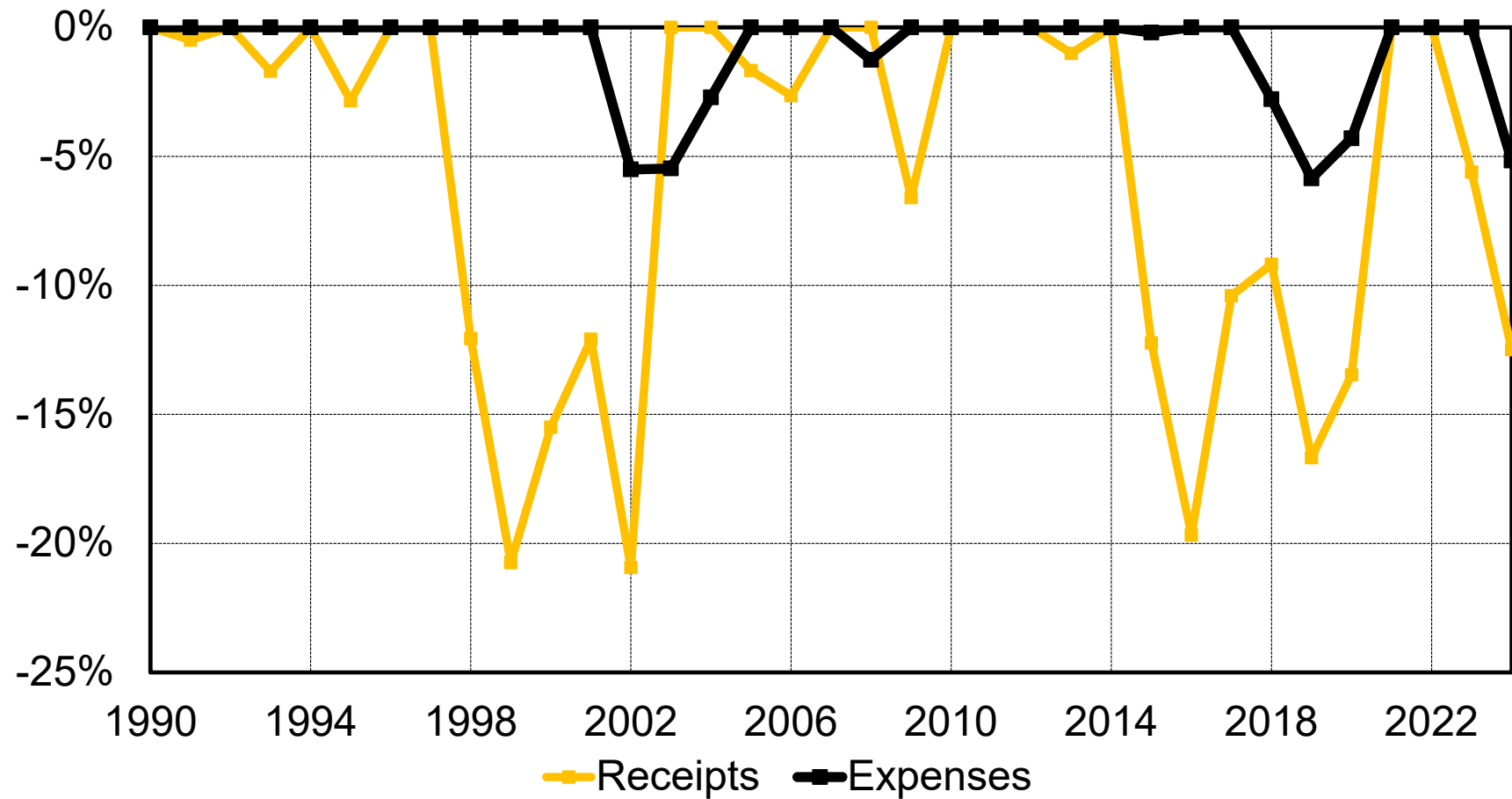
# Missouri Farm Income Measures



# Missouri Cash Receipts vs. Production Expenses

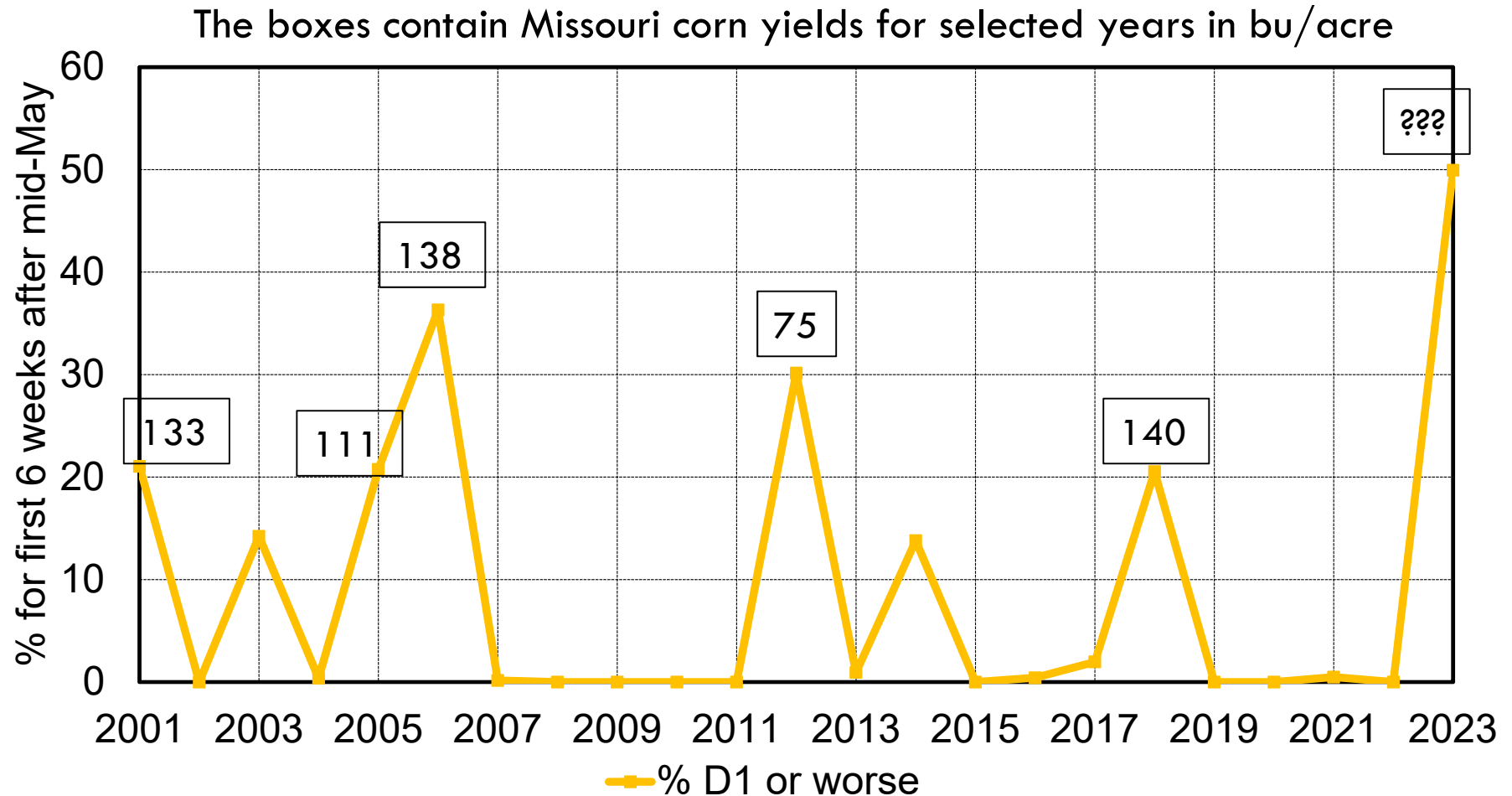


# Missouri, Downside Changes in Receipts and Expenses



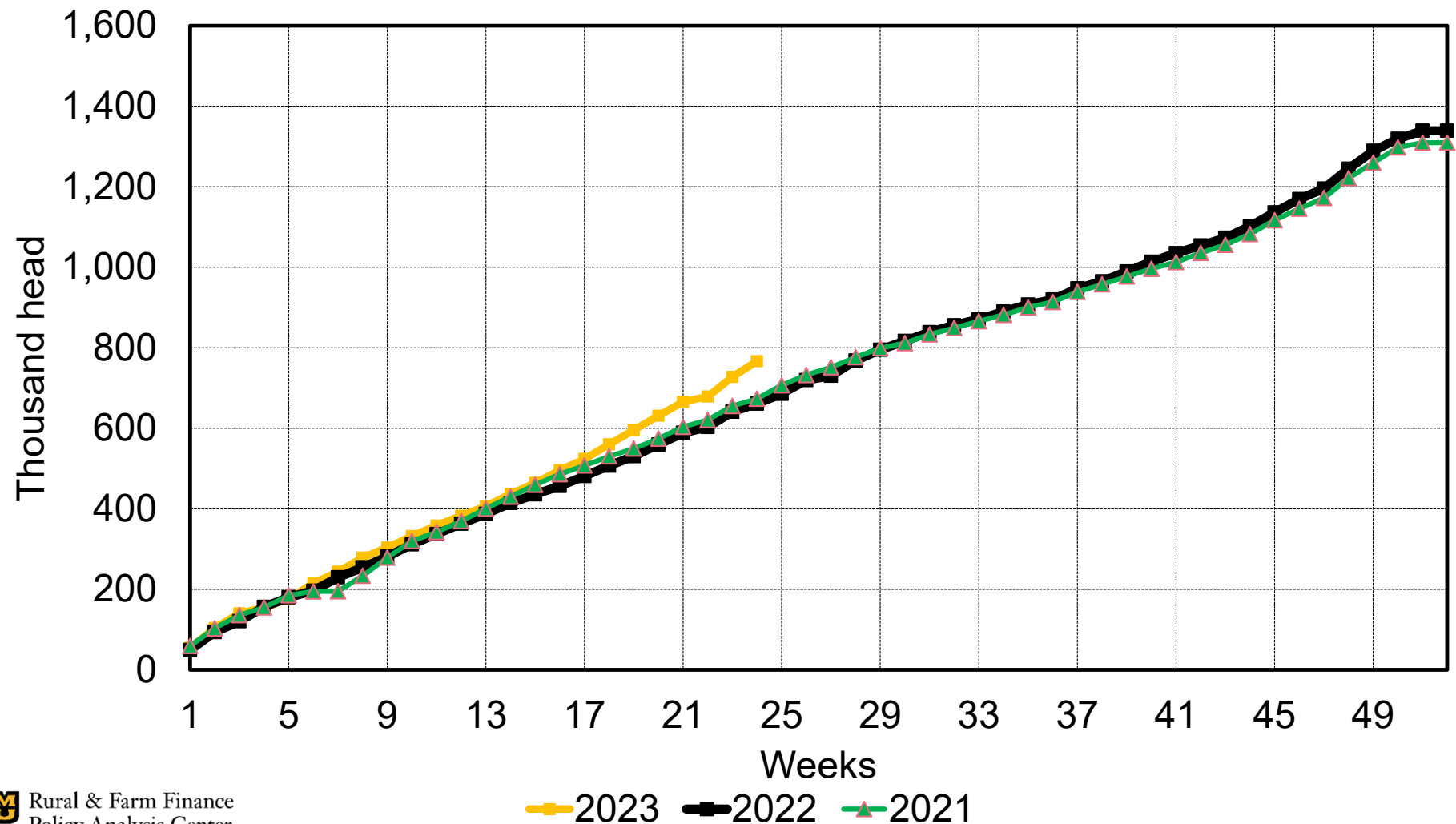


# Missouri drought conditions, D1 or worse



# Cumulative Missouri Feeder Cattle Sales

## Drought Remains An Issue For Many Cattlemen

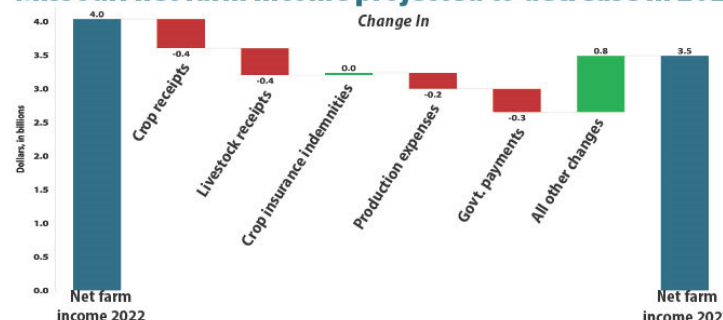


# Looking Ahead

- ❑ Agriculture will remain Missouri's #1 industry
- ❑ Volatility will remain but it can create opportunities and challenges across the industry
- ❑ Producers will need to focus on risk management
- ❑ Structure from farmer to processor to retailer will continue to evolve
- ❑ The past three years have been unique for many reasons

# Read the Spring 2023 Missouri Farm Income Report

## Missouri net farm income projected to decrease in 2023



After a record-setting 2022, 2023 net farm income in Missouri is projected to decrease \$546 million and return to a level on par with the 2011-14 average. Crop and livestock receipts decline \$832 million; increased production expenses compound the impact of lower receipts. Total insurance indemnities increase \$30 million, while direct government payments fall \$346 million. **Missouri's 14% decrease in net farm income is less significant than the 19% decrease in U.S. net farm income.** A key difference lies in state livestock receipts; extended drought across the country reduced cattle inventories, which supported Missouri cattle and calves marketings in 2023.

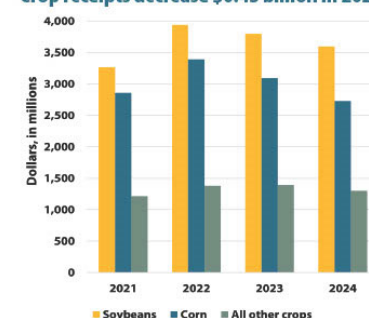
<https://tinyurl.com/MOfarmincomespring23>



## Missouri Crops

- Higher commodity prices leads to a projected 251,000 acre increase in Missouri's 2023 top 6-crop planted acres plus hay acres. **Total area is projected to exceed 14 million acres, a level not seen since 2014.**
- In 2023, soybean planted area is forecasted to exceed 5.9 million acres for the second year in a row. **Soybean remains the top field crop by area, exceeding corn planting by 2.5 million acres.**
- Projected 2023 corn planted area is nearly flat, but projected improvement in yields causes production to climb 47 million bushels from 2022. Despite production changes, **corn receipts decline \$302 million in 2023 as weaker prices negate increased bushels.**
- Estimated 2023 hay, wheat and rice increase relative to 2022, with combined area harvested increasing 216,000 acres. Assuming a return to trend yields in 2023, combined receipts are projected to increase \$75 million.

## Crop receipts decrease \$0.43 billion in 2023



## 2017-2021 average share of crop receipts (listed in order of receipt value)



# Questions

## Dr. Scott Brown

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Follow RaFF on Twitter **@RaFFfinance**

Follow Scott on Twitter **@MUScottBrown**

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## **2023 Wine-grape Crop Report**

In late December 2022 and mid-April of 2023 significant grapevine damage from frost warranted a study on Missouri's 1800+ acres of grapes. We surveyed more than 400 grape growers across the state. With Missouri's rich history of wine production dating back to the 1840's and our current 3.2 billion dollar annual economic impact, it is crucial to take action to support Missouri's wine industry.

### **Four major weather-related components have directly reduced 2023 wine-grape production**

- Early killing frost occurred on October 18 prior to completion of 2022 harvest resulting in minimal vine and root storage of carbohydrates
- Fluctuating temperatures, the last three months of 2022 resulted in poor grapevine acclimation to winter cold temperatures
- Damaging winter temperatures occurred in late December 22 & 23, 2022, killing a high percentage of fruit buds on some cultivars
- Spring frost/freeze events killed emerged shoots in April 23 & 24, 2023

### **Wine-grape production will be reduced by 60 to 70% of normal**

- Projecting yields from 1.0 to 1.4 tons/acre. Normal  $\geq$  3.5 tons/acre

### **Net income from wine-grape sales will not cover production costs at reduced yield projections**

- Harvest costs alone will be difficult to recover
- Vineyard management, crop protection and dormant pruning costs will not be recovered

### **Weather-related components have indirect and direct negative impact on future wine-grape production**

- Severe cold events often result in onset of specific grape pathogens that can severely damage grapevines
  - Crown gall
  - Grapevine trunk diseases
- Cold events resulted in loss of fruitful spur positions on grapevines limiting future fruit production
- Cold events damaged *Vitis vinifera* based cultivars to the point that replanting is necessary

### **Advancing drought conditions in Missouri will likely result in some mid-summer grapevine collapse**

- Winter cold damage to grape vascular systems can be exacerbated by drought conditions



**CLAYTON**

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**AGRI-MARKETING, INC.**

## **Missouri Joint Committee on Agriculture**

**Tuesday, June 27, 2023**

**Tony Clayton, President**

*Global Excellence through Genetics and Service*



# Global Population Growth



## 1960

China	644,450,000
India	449,662,000
USA	186,177,000
Russia	119,860,000
Japan	92,501,000
Indonesia	87,793,000
Germany	73,180,000
Brazil	72,494,000
UK	52,410,000
Italy	49,715,000

## 1980

China	977,837,000
India	697,230,000
USA	229,588,000
Indonesia	147,490,000
Russia	138,063,000
Brazil	122,200,000
Japan	115,912,000
Bangladesh	81,364,000
Germany	78,160,000
Pakistan	78,072,000

## 2000

China	1,269,975,000
India	1,053,481,000
USA	282,896,000
Indonesia	211,540,000
Brazil	175,786,000
Russia	146,401,000
Pakistan	138,250,000
Bangladesh	131,281,000
Japan	125,715,000
Nigeria	122,877,000

## 2021

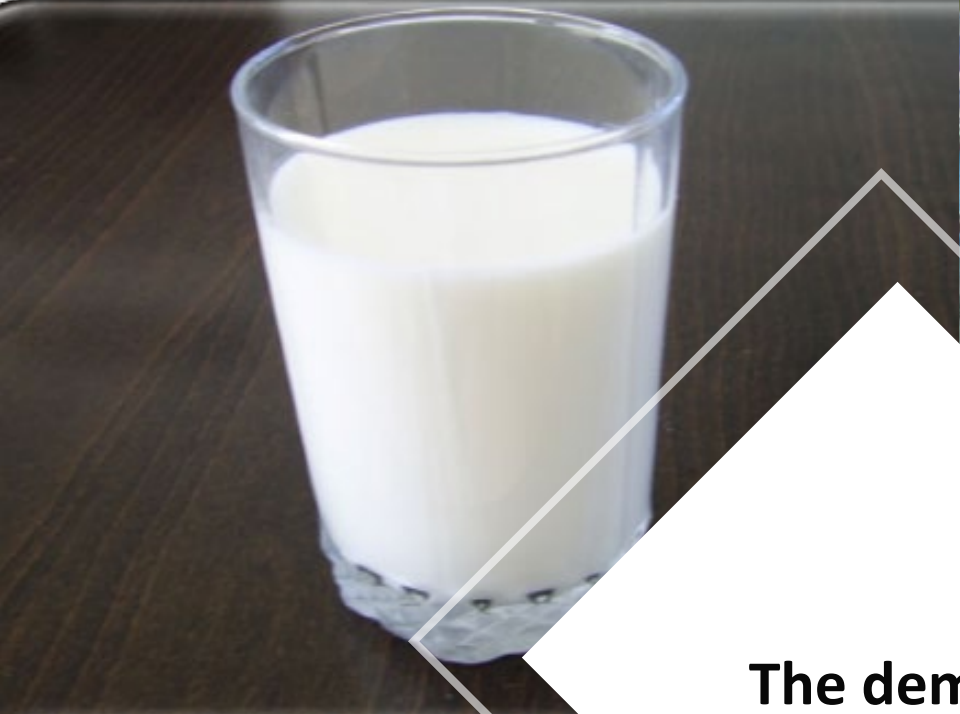
China	1,444,216,107
India	1,393,409,038
USA	332,915,073
Indonesia	276,361,783
Pakistan	225,199,937
Brazil	213,993,437
Nigeria	211,400,708
Bangladesh	166,303,498
Russia	145,912,025
Mexico	130,262,216

## 2050 (Projected)

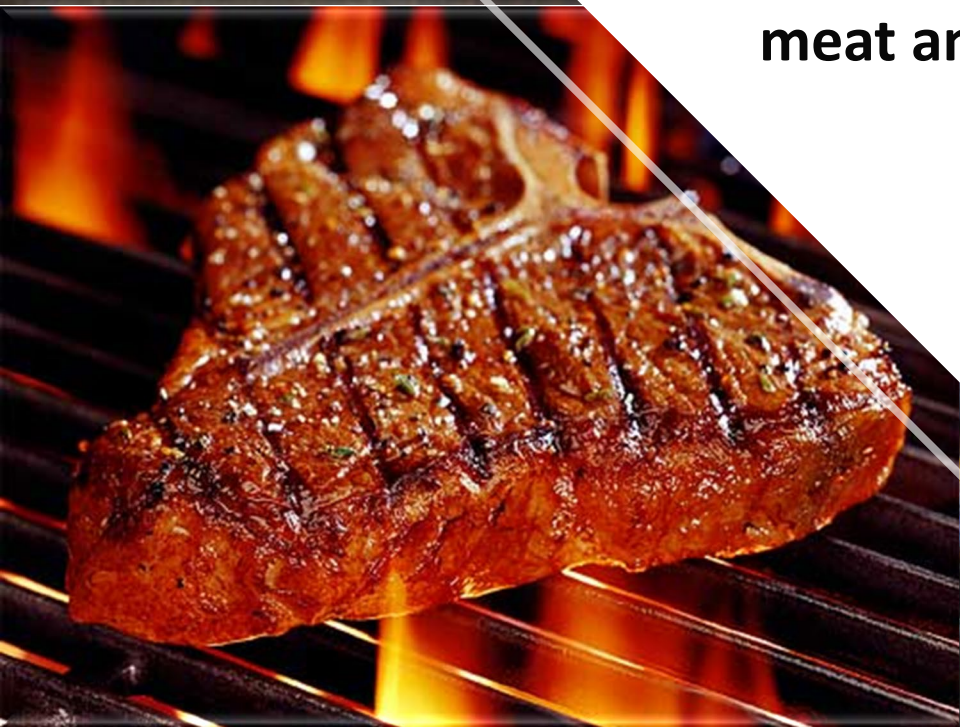
India	1,639,000,000
China	1,402,000,000
Nigeria	401,315,000
Pakistan	388,318,000
USA	379,419,000
Indonesia	330,905,000
Brazil	228,980,000
Ethiopia	205,411,000
DRC	194,489,000
Bangladesh	192,568,000
Egypt	159,957,000







**The demand for  
meat and milk!**







**DAIRY CATTLE**



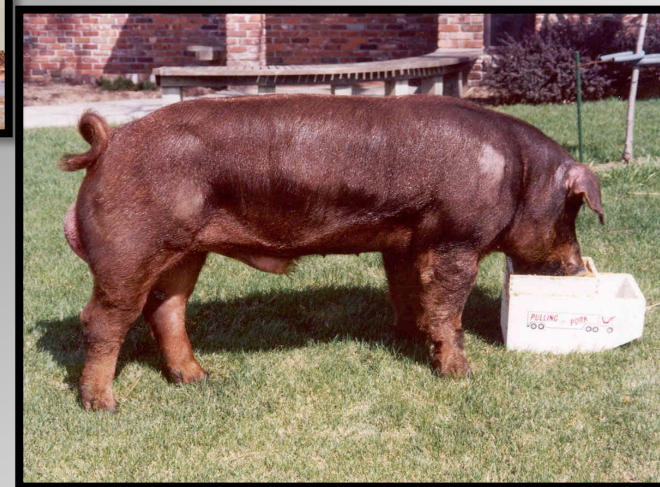
**BEEF CATTLE**



**GOATS**



**HORSES**



**SWINE**

# Disease Will Influence The Market

- Foot and Mouth Disease
- BSE Disease (Mad Cow)
- Tuberculosis
- Leukosis (Cattle)
- Blue Tongue (Cattle, Sheep & Goats)
- Schmallenberg Virus
- West Nile Virus (Equine)
- Avian Influenza (Poultry)
- Lumpy Skin Disease



# Disease Will Influence The Market

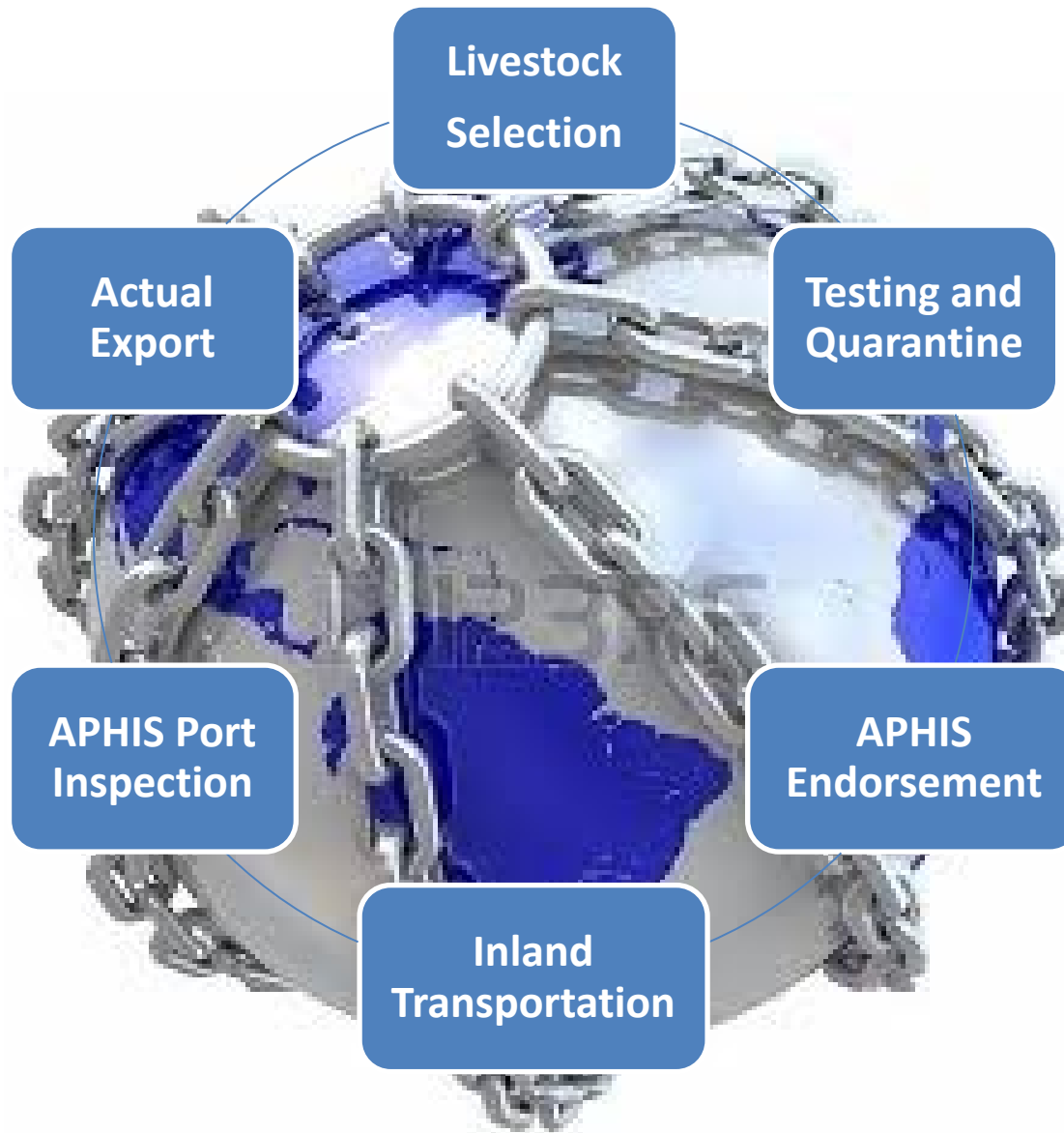
- H1N1 Flu (Swine Flu-Swine)
- Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea (Swine)
- Newcastle Disease (Poultry)
- African Swine Fever (Swine)
- Vesicular Stomatitis (VS)
- Corona Virus (COVID-19)

***What's Next?***





# The Export Chain



# High Demand for Dairy Cattle

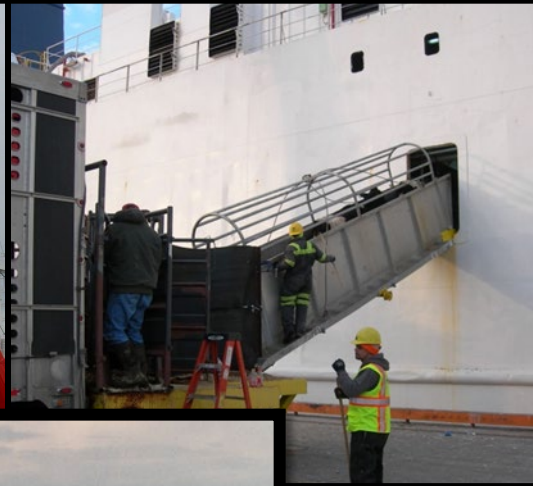
- Turkey
- Vietnam
- Saudi Arabia
- Pakistan
- Qatar
- Jordan
- Egypt
- Indonesia (market soon to open)



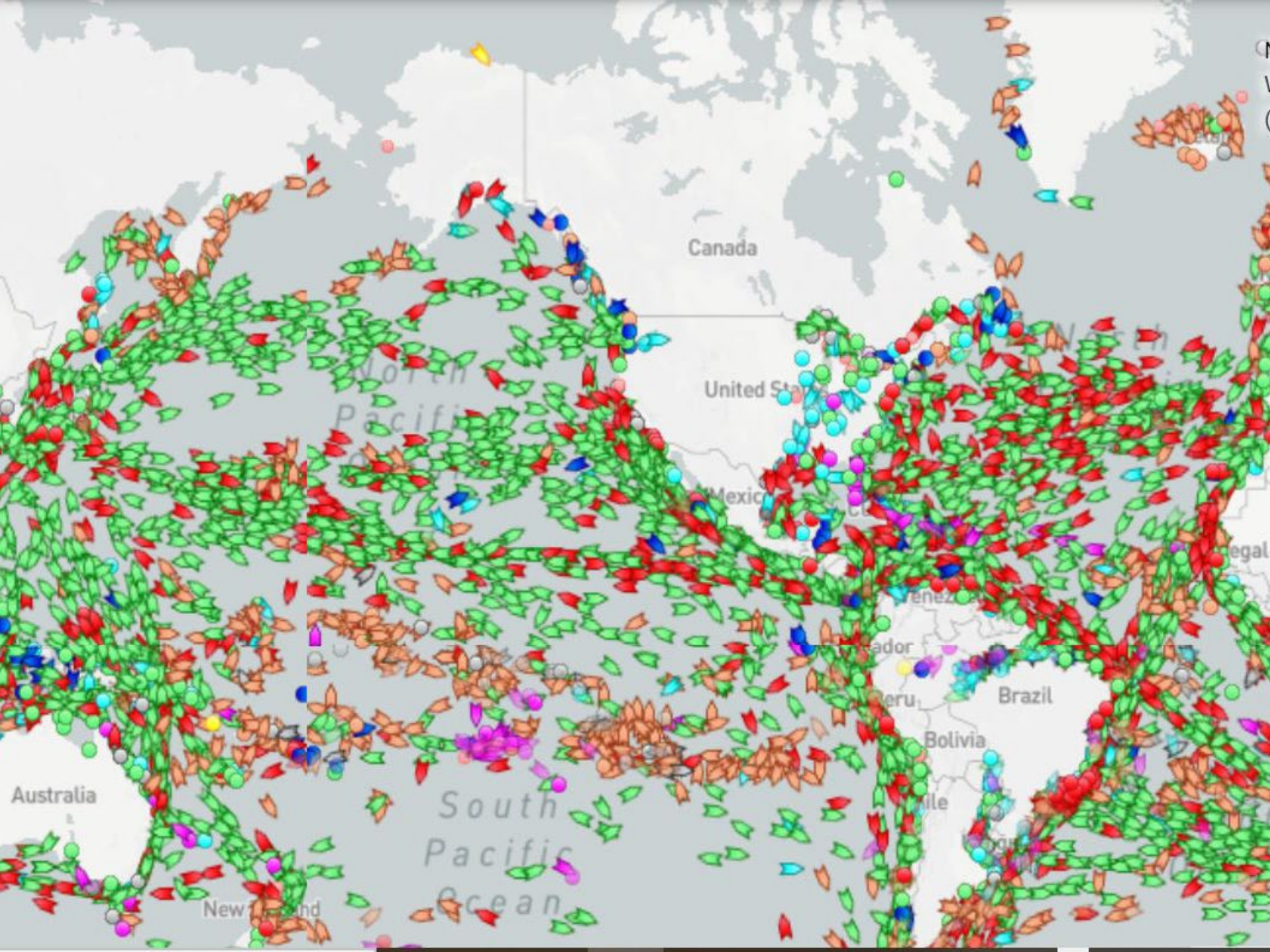
















# What are you willing to do for higher prices?

- **Animal Identification**

1. Traceability to access markets
2. Animal data
3. Health records



- **Animal Welfare Program**

1. How are your animals treated?
2. Satisfy third party interest

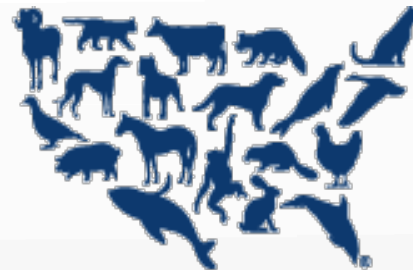




# Animal Welfare Obstacles



The Royal Society  
for the Prevention  
of Cruelty to Animals



THE HUMANE SOCIETY  
OF THE UNITED STATES



*Shaping societal concerns around the globe and  
it has been shown that the people trust them!*



# Competition Issues

- *Dutch farmers on collision course with Brussels over compulsory farm buyouts (1/3 of all dairy farms and 35 million cattle, pigs and chickens by 2030)*
- *Ireland's mooted cow massacre is a warning to net zero Britain (Reduce 200,000 head of cattle by 2030)*
- *Australia to phase out live sheep export*
- *In Win For Animal Welfare, New Zealand Bans Live Animal Exports by Sea (April 1, 2023)*





**What's the Next Opportunity?**

# Export of Feeder Cattle!

- Demand from Asia and Mid-East for protein
- China continues to import more cattle from Australia and South America thus taking a large supply off the world market to countries like Indonesia, Egypt, Israel and others





# Israeli Animal Import Authority Visit



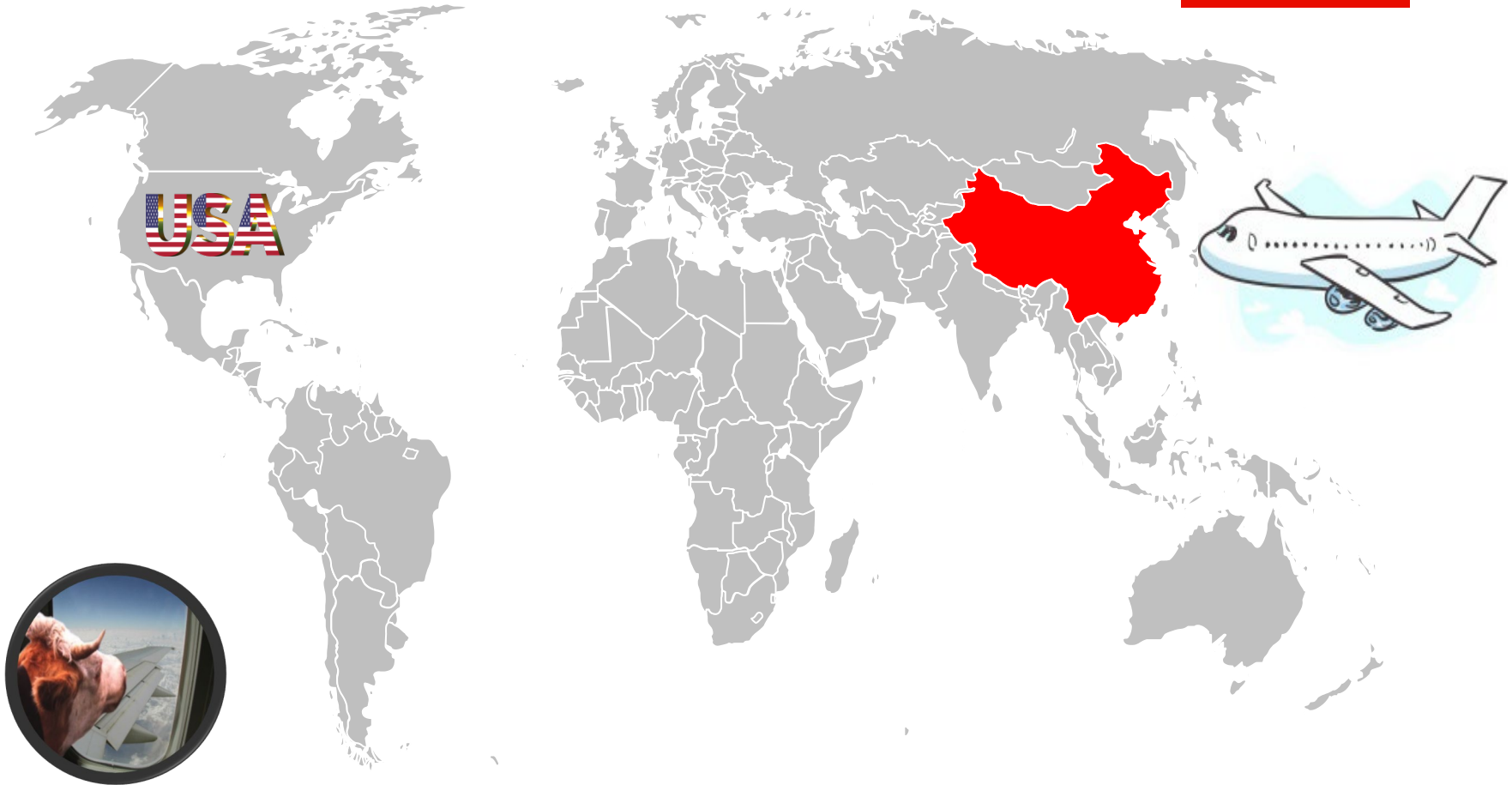




# Obstacles for Feeder Cattle Exports

- Large numbers to be exported and to be competitive
- Lack of livestock export facilities on both coasts for large shipments (Quick loading of ships)
- Health requirements that could prevent feeder cattle from the southern USA to be exported (Blue Tongue)
- The demand for bull calves instead of steers certain ethnic markets

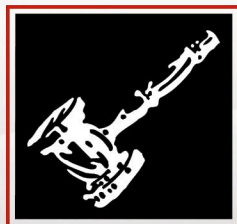
# You Want to Sell to China?



**Thank you!**







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**MISSOURI**  
DEPARTMENT OF  
NATURAL RESOURCES

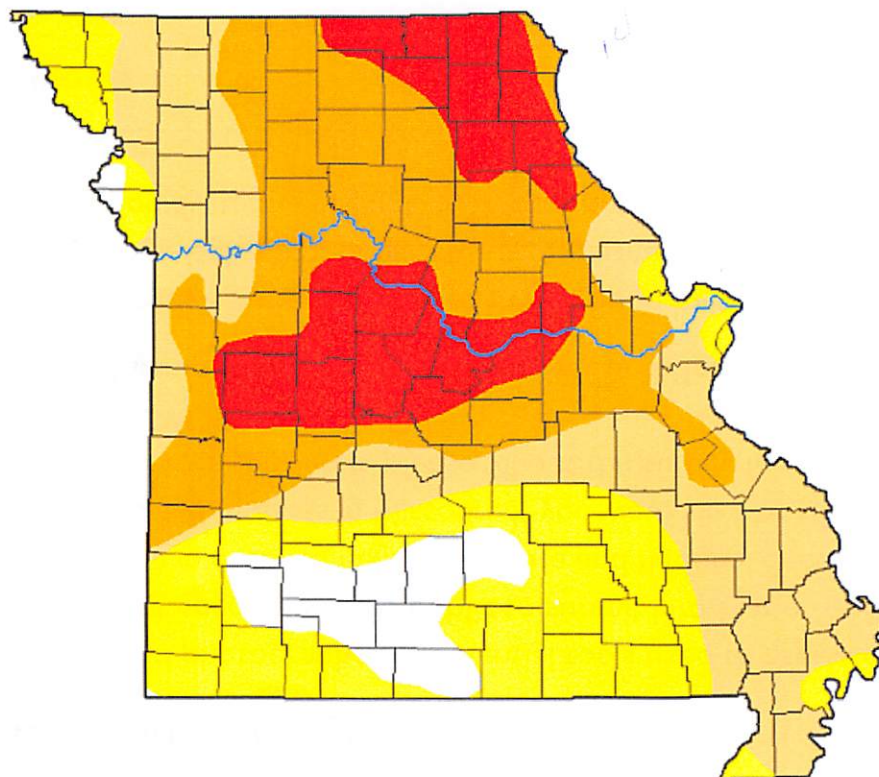
(/)

Google Translate

Select Language ▼

**DROUGHT ALERT - More than 93% of Missouri is experiencing some level of drought, with more than 15% of the state experiencing extreme drought. (/water/how-s-water/state-water/drought)**

## Drought



**June 20, 2023**

(Released Thursday, Jun. 22, 2023)

Valid 8 a.m. EDT

Intensity:

- None
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx>

Author:

Adam Hartman  
NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC



[droughtmonitor.unl.edu](https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu)

For details about the drought intensities shown in this map, visit **U.S. Drought Monitor - Missouri** (<https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/CurrentMap/StateDroughtMonitor.aspx?MO>)

The amount of precipitation in a particular area varies from year to year, but over a period of years the average amount is fairly constant. A drought is a period of drier-than-normal conditions that results in water-related problems and other issues. When little or no rain falls, soils can dry out, plants can die and livestock can suffer. When dry weather persists,



stream and river flows can decline, water levels in lakes and reservoirs can fall and water in wells and aquifers can decline. Drought can have a serious impact on health, agriculture, economies, energy and the environment.

Droughts can develop quickly or gradually over several weeks, months or even years, and worsened with extreme heat or wind. A drought can end just as quickly or gradually as it began, but more commonly persist for months. A single rainstorm may provide temporary relief, but its impact is short term. Thunderstorms often produce large amounts of rain in a very short time, causing the rain to run off into streams rather than soak into the ground. Several soaking rains may be required to recharge groundwater and break a drought.

## Reporting Drought Conditions

Reports and photographs are essential tools used to assess drought conditions. The department encourages the public to submit information and photographs about conditions in their area in order to help local, state and national decision-makers assess drought conditions and impacts in Missouri. If you would like to submit drought-related conditions and impacts for your area, please fill out the survey form at **Condition Monitoring Observer Reports (CMOR)**

(<https://droughtimpacts.unl.edu/Tools/ConditionMonitoringObservations.aspx>)\*.

\*The survey is a nationwide service developed by the National Drought Mitigation Center, based at the University of Nebraska, in partnership with the National Integrated Drought Information System and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

## News

More than 90% of Missouri counties are experiencing some level of dryness, with the most intense being felt in central Missouri. The **Drought Assessment Committee (/about-us/forums-stakeholder-groups/drought-assessment-committee)** will be convened to further coordinate drought response actions.

- Missouri Drought Assessment Committee to meet July 25, 2023
- **Missouri Drought Assessment Committee meets June 7, 2023**  
(<https://stateofmo.webex.com/recording-service/sites/stateofmo/recording/c72fdf9be793103bafd356a104a9283b/playback>)
- **Governor Declares a Drought Alert for 60 Missouri Counties, May 31, 2023**  
(<https://www.sos.mo.gov/library/reference/orders/2023/eo5>)
- **County Burn Bans in Missouri**  
(<https://dfs.dps.mo.gov/programs/resources/county-burn-bans.php>) - Missouri Department of Public Safety

## Assistance

The more proactive we are, the better we can help our farmers and citizens lessen the impact of even the most severe droughts. Listed below are resources currently available to assist our communities. Any additional resources will be added as they become available.

### Agriculture

Landowners should contact their local county **soil and water conservation district** (<https://mosoilandwater.land/>) office for additional information and assistance.

- In response to worsening drought conditions throughout the state, emergency hay and water is available for family farms at Missouri state parks and Missouri Department of Conservation areas.
  - **Water Access Locations Viewer** (<https://www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=4a0dab253b9149838177e991336d7ab5&extent=-11215617.5501%2C4226029.0314%2C-9337101.143%2C5060109.884%2C102100>) - Missouri Department of Conservation's Interactive map showing available water sources for farmers at 36 conservation areas. Water is accessible during normal operational hours. Contacting MDC area managers before collecting water from conservation areas is required. Those contacts are included in the map.
  - **Drought Assistance** (<https://mostateparks.com/drought>) - Missouri State Parks is providing free access to 25 boat launch areas to pump water to fill tanks. Water is available for livestock needs only and not for resale. Farmers will need to provide their own pumping and hauling equipment.
  - Almost 700 acres of grassland at 17 Missouri state parks are available for haying. Anyone interested in obtaining hay from these locations can contact the park superintendent. The first person who views the area and wants the hay will be issued a license to cut the hay at no cost. Guidelines and boundaries for cutting the hay on state park property will be provided at that time. Signing a license is required before haying can begin. Missouri State Parks will allow haying on or after June 25, and hay must be removed before Sept. 25. Visit Missouri State Park's **Drought Assistance** (<https://mostateparks.com/drought>) webpage for more information about this opportunity.
  - In addition to the contracts already in place at many Missouri Department of Conservation areas across the state, other opportunities to cut hay on conservation areas might be available to assist farmers in need of hay to harvest. Anyone wanting to inquire about cutting hay on conservation areas should contact

their **regional MDC office** (<https://mdc.mo.gov/contact-engage/regional-mdc-offices>).

- The **Soil and Water Districts Commission** ([/commissions-boards-councils/soil-water-districts-commission](https://commissions-boards-councils/soil-water-districts-commission)) approved the same **policy variances** (<https://mosoilandwater.land/sites/mosoilandwater/files/memo-2023-014-policy-variances-in-response-to-executive-order-23-05-and-reseeding-variance-with-attachment.pdf>) that were offered to help farmers in 2022. For drought-related impacts to forages, the commission also granted a variance to its reseeding policy giving additional time to reseed. To learn more about these variances, contact your local **soil and water conservation district** (<https://mosoilandwater.land/>).
- **Hay Directory** (<https://apps.mda.mo.gov/HayDirectory>) - Missouri Department of Agriculture
- Landowners wanting information about incorporating warm-season native grasses into their grazing systems can contact their local Missouri Department of Conservation office or MU Extension office. More information about the grazing benefits of native warm-season grasses can be found at **mdc.mo.gov** (<https://mdc.mo.gov/your-property/improve-your-property/habitat-management/grassland-management/native-warm-season>).
- **USDA Drought Resources** ([https://www.farmers.gov/protection-recovery/drought?utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_source=govdelivery#recovery](https://www.farmers.gov/protection-recovery/drought?utm_medium=email&utm_source=govdelivery#recovery)) - Has your agricultural operation been impacted by drought? USDA offers programs that can help with recovery as well as those that can help you manage risk and build resilience on your operation.
- **Emergency Farm Loans** (<https://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/farm-loan-programs/emergency-farm-loans/index>) - The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Farm Service Agency's Emergency Loan Program is available to help eligible farmers and ranchers rebuild and recover from sustained losses. Emergency loans can be used to meet various recovery needs, including replacing essential items such as equipment or livestock, reorganizing a farming operation or refinancing certain debts. For information about the application deadline and which Missouri counties are currently eligible, visit the USDA's **Emergency Designations** ([https://www.fsa.usda.gov/news-room/emergency-designations/2022/ed\\_2022\\_0825\\_rel\\_0112](https://www.fsa.usda.gov/news-room/emergency-designations/2022/ed_2022_0825_rel_0112)) webpage for Missouri. Visit the USDA's national **Emergency Designations** (<https://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/disaster-assistance-program/disaster-designation-information/index>) webpage for more information on the disaster declaration process.
- **Tax implications of forced cattle sales amid drought** (<https://www.farmprogress.com/management/tax-implications-forced-cattle-sales-amid-drought>) - Drought and high feed prices forced many producers to sell off part of their beef herd to survive. Congress recognizes the impact weather can



have on producers, and has two special tax provisions to reduce income tax liabilities. However, consult your income tax professional first to assess your situation because it might cost you more in the future.

- Feeling the weight of farm stress? Get confidential support 24/7 from friendly specialists who understand agriculture through the Missouri Department of Agriculture's **AgriStress Helpline** (<https://agriculture.mo.gov/stress.php>).

## General

Drought may require safety precautions just like other weather hazards. Hot, dry conditions can cause an increased risk for other hazards as well.

- **Disaster Resources** (</disaster-resources>) - Take steps to prepare and learn how to respond to damage caused by drought
- **Harmful Algal Blooms and Blue-green Algae** (</document-search/harmful-algal-blooms-blue-green-algae-pub3051>) - Learn how to keep you and your pets safe from harmful algal blooms (HABs).
- **Missouri Natural Cover Fire Risk** (<https://dfs.dps.mo.gov/fire-risk.php>) - Learn about Missouri's natural cover fire risk from the Missouri Department of Public Safety
- **Wildfire Prevention** (<https://mdc.mo.gov/your-property/fire-management/wildfire-prevention>) - Learn how best to prevent wildfires from the Missouri Department of Conservation
- **Drought Resources** (<https://extension.missouri.edu/programs/drought-resources>) - Additional news, publications, resources and events provided by the University of Missouri (MU) Extension

## Drought Plan

## Missouri Conditions

## Nationwide Conditions

## Past Droughts

## Popular Links

**Permits, Certification, Engineering, Fees** (</water/business-industry-other-entities/permits-certification-engineering-fees>)

**Issued Site-Specific Wastewater Permits (/water/business-industry-other-entities/permits-certification-engineering-fees/wastewater/issued-site-specific)**

**Operator Certification (/water/business-industry-other-entities/permits-certification-engineering-fees/operator-certification)**

**Wells and Drilling (/water/business-industry-other-entities/permits-certification-engineering-fees/wells-drilling)**

**Boil Water Orders (/water/alerts-hazards/boil-orders)**

**Water Monitoring and Data (/water/how-water/water-monitoring-data)**

**Lead Service Lines (/water/business-industry-other-entities/technical-assistance-guidance/lead-service-lines)**

**Water Financial Opportunities (/water/what-were-doing/financial-assistance-opportunities)**

**Commissions, Boards and Councils (/commissions-boards-councils)**

**Water Public Notices (/water/what-were-doing/public-notices)**

**Report an Environmental Concern or Submit a Question (/reporting/environmental-concern)**

**About Us (/about-us)**

## **Navigation**

**How's the Water ▾ (/water/how-water)**

**Business, Industry and Other Entities (/water/business-industry-other-entities)**

**Alerts or Water Hazards (/water/alerts-hazards)**

**What We're Doing (/water/what-were-doing)**

**Get Involved (/water/get-involved)**

## **Contact Information**

### **Water Resources Center - Jefferson City**

Missouri Geological Survey

P.O. Box 176

Jefferson City, MO 65102-0176

United States

Main **573-751-2867 (tel:573-751-2867)**

Toll-free **800-361-4827 (tel:800-361-4827)**

Fax **573-751-8475 (tel:573-751-8475)**



([https://public.govdelivery.com/accounts/MODNR/subscriber/new?topic\\_id=MODNR\\_71](https://public.govdelivery.com/accounts/MODNR/subscriber/new?topic_id=MODNR_71))

## MoDNR

[About Us\(/about-us\)](#)

[Careers\(/careers\)](#)

[Communications\(/communications\)](#)

[Commissions, Boards, Councils\(/commissions-boards-councils\)](#)

[MoDNR Success Stories\(/success-stories\)](#)

[Missouri Resources Online\(/missouri-resources-online\)](#)

## DO BUSINESS

[Compliance Assistance\(/compliance-assistance-enforcement\)](#)

[Certifications and Trainings\(/certifications-trainings\)](#)

[Financial Assistance Opportunities\(/financial-assistance-opportunities\)](#)

[Forms and Applications\(/forms-applications\)](#)

[Laws, Rules and Regulations\(/laws-rules-regulations\)](#)

[Permits, Registrations and Licenses\(/permits-certifications-registrations-licenses\)](#)

[Reporting\(/reporting\)](#)

## GET LOCAL INFORMATION

[Air Quality - Current\(/air/how-air/current-air-quality\)](#)

[Boil Water Orders\(/water/alerts-hazards/boil-orders/current-map\)](#)

[Hazardous Sites and Regulated Facilities \(/waste-recycling/long-term-stewardship-lts/environmental-site-tracking-research-tool-e-start\)](#)

[Solid Waste Processing Facilities and Landfills \(<https://modnr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=f261c6069e324f48a8cbc6ce74343f41>\)](#)

[State Park and Historic Sites Status \(<https://modnr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=0cc1b6513d6e407694aede7b7bdbde93>\)](#)

[Beach Status - State Parks\(/beaches\)](#)

[Katy Trail Advisory Map\(<https://mostateparks.com/page/84206/katy-trail-state-park-advisory-map>\)](#)

## GET INFORMED

[Calendar\(/calendar\)](#)

[Public Notices/ Public Comment Periods\(/public-notice-comments\)](#)

[Document Search\(/document-search\)](#)

[Data and e-Services\(/data-e-services\)](#)

[Get Email Updates\(https://public.govdelivery.com/accounts/MODNR/subscriber/new\)](https://public.govdelivery.com/accounts/MODNR/subscriber/new)

[Open Records/ Sunshine Law Requests\(/open-records-sunshine-law-requests\)](#)

[Monitoring\(/monitoring\)](#)

## **TAKE ACTION**

[Comment on Proposed Rules\(https://apps5.mo.gov/proposed-rules/welcome.action#OPEN\)](https://apps5.mo.gov/proposed-rules/welcome.action#OPEN)

[Get Involved - Agency\(/get-involved\)](#)

[Reduce, Reuse and Recycle\(/waste-recycling/reduce-reuse-recycle\)](#)

[Report an Environmental Concern/ Submit a Question\(/reporting/environmental-concern\)](#)

[Submit Public Comments\(/public-notice-comments\)](#)

[Report Website Issues/ Suggest Improvements\(/accessibility\)](#)

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[Privacy Policy\(https://mo.gov/privacy-policy\)](https://mo.gov/privacy-policy)

[ADA and Non-Discrimination\(/ada-non-discrimination\)](#)

[Accessibility\(/accessibility\)](#)

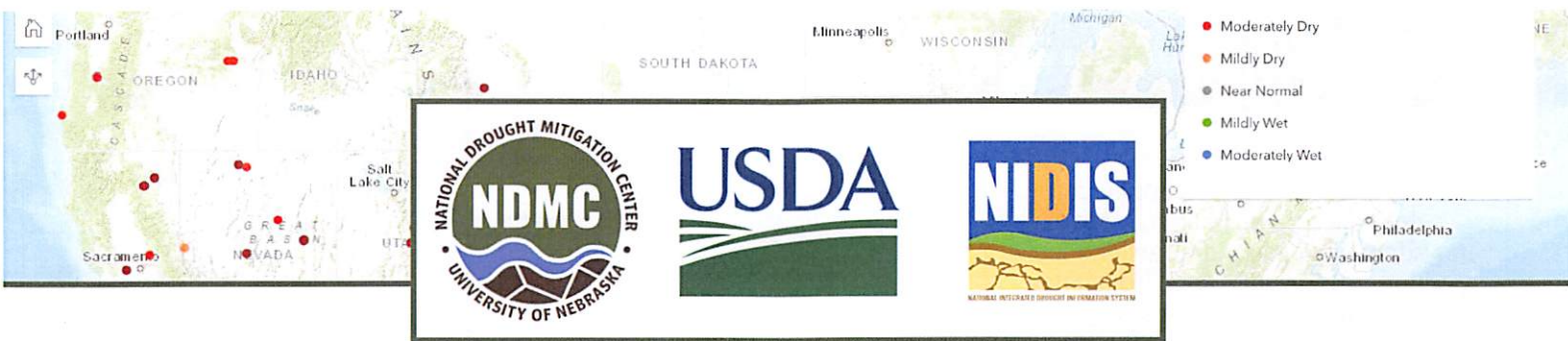
[Contact Us\(https://dnr.mo.gov/about-us/contact\)](https://dnr.mo.gov/about-us/contact)

[Data Policy\(https://mo.gov/data-policy\)](https://mo.gov/data-policy)

[Proposed Rules\(https://apps5.mo.gov/proposed-rules/welcome.action#OPEN\)](https://apps5.mo.gov/proposed-rules/welcome.action#OPEN)

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## Help us record drought conditions through CMOR

The National Drought Mitigation Center, the National Integrated Drought Information System and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Climate Hubs are working with states, tribes and others across the country to collect Condition Monitoring Observer Reports on Drought (CMOR-Drought), including photos. We want to know how drought is affecting you.

### How does this benefit you?

Your reports help us understand how drought is affecting local conditions. They appear on a map. The U.S. Drought Monitor (USDM) author may consult the CMOR map to help identify areas that need more attention. The USDM triggers drought responses, including the Livestock Forage Disaster Program and Internal Revenue Service tax provisions. State agencies, including emergency management and public safety, may also make use of maps to know where to direct assistance.

### Where do you find CMOR-drought reporting?

**Landing page for CMOR-drought:**

[go.unl.edu/cmor\\_drought](https://go.unl.edu/cmor_drought)

Includes current and archived maps of reports, and QR code for current form

**Direct link to current CMOR-drought form:**

[go.unl.edu/CMOR](https://go.unl.edu/CMOR)

Works on mobile\*, tablet or computer

*\*To report from your mobile phone, see "Getting started with the field app"*

### How often should you report?

We recommend that you submit a photo each month or each season, to provide an ongoing comparison of wet, dry and normal conditions. Of course, we also welcome more frequent submissions.

### Questions?

Please email [DIRinfo@unl.edu](mailto:DIRinfo@unl.edu).

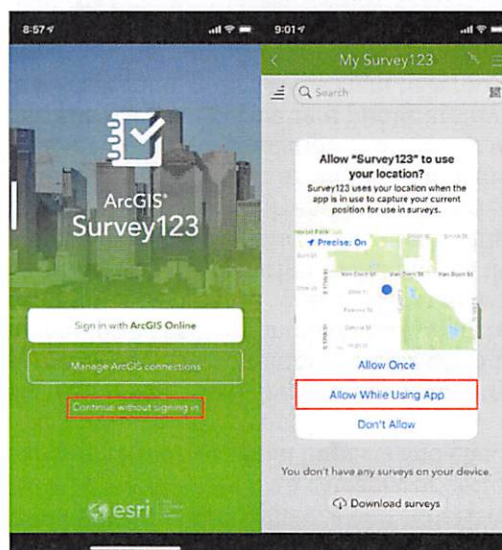
### Getting started with the field app

#### Install the app

CMOR uses Esri's Survey123 field app. Install the app, either by searching for Survey123 at the app store or by entering [go.unl.edu/CMOR](https://go.unl.edu/CMOR) into the address bar or scanning the QR code, which will prompt you to download the app.

Click on "continue without signing in."

When it asks about geolocation, choose "Allow While Using App" for best results.



#### Download the survey

*You must go outside the app to download the survey for the first time.*

From your phone or tablet, enter [go.unl.edu/CMOR](https://go.unl.edu/CMOR) into the address bar or scan the QR code with the camera, and this time choose "Open in the Survey123 field app." That will download the survey and open it for you to use.





## How do you submit a report?

- If you are using the app on a mobile device with location enabled, it should pinpoint your location automatically. For less precision, enter the name of the nearest city or county, or the island and local jurisdiction, in the map widget search window.
- From a desktop computer, if location is enabled, use the compass icon on the map widget to pinpoint your location, or enter the name of the nearest city or county, or the island and local jurisdiction, in the map widget search window.
- Provide the date.
- How dry or wet is it? Pick from seven levels, ranging from severely dry to severely wet. Your answer to this question will be the first way that people see your report on a map.



- The questions related to your years of experience help us frame your observations as “1 in 10” or “1 in 20,” which is how the U.S. Drought Monitor categorizes extremes.
- Click on the triangle to expand “Report normal or wet conditions” to submit observations during non-drought times. This helps develop a basis for comparison with drought conditions.

### Report normal or wet conditions

Conditions are normal or wet

Please use the checkboxes to tell us which of these conditions you are seeing.

- ☒ Normal conditions for this time of year
- ☐ More green than usual for this time of year
- ☐ More standing or flowing water than usual for this time of year
- ☐ Increased moisture or humidity
- ☐ Groundwater wells above normal static level
- ☐ Soil moisture is adequate to good
- ☐ Non-irrigated crops or pastures are doing well
- ☐ Lawn and garden watering is not necessary
- ☒ Low fire danger
- ☐ Abundant insects or water-loving wildlife
- ☐ Fisheries in good condition

### Your role

Please choose one or more observer types to help us understand your perspective.

- ☐ Extension or Farm Service Agency (FSA)
- ☒ Farmer or livestock producer
- ☐ Water supplier
- ☐ Homeowner
- ☒ Natural or water resources professional
- ☐ Field worker
- ☐ Climate or weather professional
- ☒ Outdoor enthusiast
- ☐ Other

### Display Name

A display name will let users of this information see whether multiple reports are from a single individual. Especially if you submit reports consistently over time, this helps you build a credible track record.

You can use your real name, come up with a descriptive username such as “NDRancher07,” or use a random string of letters and numbers. If you forget your display name, you can zoom in on the map to find your previous report and see what you used. If the drought center uses one of your photos, we may use your display name as attribution, i.e., “Photo by HappyRancher42 via CMOR.”

Happy Farmer 72



No geometry captured yet.

- What impacts of drought are you experiencing? Click on the triangle for a category or sector to expand a list of potential impacts and check any that you have experienced.
- You can upload up to five photos. If you are showing drought conditions, please consider uploading a “before” photo taken during normal conditions, to provide context. If you upload a photo, you as the copyright holder agree that it may be used by the National Drought Mitigation Center, and shared with and by government and academic partners, for drought monitoring, management, and education. Your photo will become part of a permanent public archive. The drought center reserves the right to remove objectionable content.
- Check the box that best describes your role: Extension, agricultural producer, water supplier, homeowner, climate or weather professional, outdoor enthusiast, or other (fill in the blank).
- Enter a display name. A display name will let users of this information see whether multiple reports are from a single individual.

Especially if you submit reports consistently over time, this helps you build a credible track record. You can use your real name, come up with a descriptive username such as “NDRancher07,” or use a random string of letters and numbers. If you forget your display name, you can zoom in on the map to find your previous report and see what you used. If the drought center uses one of your photos, we may use your display name as attribution, i.e., “Photo by HappyRancher42 via CMOR.”

Please provide your name and email address for the benefit of people assessing drought in an official capacity. This information will not appear on public-facing maps, but we may contact you for follow-up information.







# Missouri Crop Progress and Condition

Released June 26, 2023

There were 6.8 days suitable for fieldwork during the week ending June 25, 2023. Temperatures last week averaged 76.9 degrees, 2 degrees above normal. Precipitation averaged 0.3 inches, 0.81 inches below normal. Topsoil moisture supply rated 45 percent very short, 43 percent short, and 12 percent adequate. Subsoil moisture supply rated 41 percent very short, 40 percent short, and 19 percent adequate. Corn silking was 3 percent complete, compared to the 5-year average of 5 percent. Corn condition rated 9 percent very poor, 16 percent poor, 44 percent fair, 29 percent good, and 2 percent excellent. Soybeans emerged was 93 percent complete, compared to the 5-year average of 79 percent. Soybeans blooming was 6 percent complete, compared to the 5-year average of 3 percent. Soybean condition rated 8 percent very poor, 19 percent poor, 41 percent fair, 30 percent good, and 2 percent excellent. Cotton squaring was 64 percent complete, compared to the 5-year average of 34 percent. Cotton condition rated 2 percent very poor, 3 percent poor, 31 percent fair, 63 percent good, and 1 percent excellent. Rice headed was 2 percent complete. Rice condition rated 1 percent very poor, 1 percent poor, 24 percent fair, 61 percent good, and 13 percent excellent. Winter wheat harvested for grain was 69 percent complete, compared to the 5-year average of 51 percent. Winter wheat condition rated 1 percent very poor, 5 percent poor, 34 percent fair, 48 percent good, and 12 percent excellent.

## Days Suitable for Fieldwork and Soil Moisture Supply: Week Ending June 25, 2023

State	Days Suitable for Fieldwork	Topsoil Moisture Supply				Subsoil Moisture Supply			
		Very Short	Short	Adequate	Surplus	Very Short	Short	Adequate	Surplus
		(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Missouri .....	6.8	45	43	12	-	41	40	19	-

- Represents zero.

## Crop Progress – Missouri

Item	Week ending			2018-2022 Average
	June 25, 2023	June 18, 2023	June 25, 2022	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Corn silking .....	3	(NA)	1	5
Soybeans emerged .....	93	89	78	79
Soybeans blooming .....	6	(NA)	1	3
Cotton squaring .....	64	38	24	34
Rice headed .....	2	-	-	-
Winter wheat harvested .....	69	46	61	51
Alfalfa hay 1st cutting .....	96	90	89	91
Alfalfa hay 2nd cutting .....	31	4	4	17
Other hay cut .....	77	69	64	65

-Represents zero.

(NA) Not available.

## Corn Condition – Missouri

Date	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
June 25, 2023 .....	9	16	44	29	2
June 18, 2023 .....	6	7	44	40	3
June 25, 2022 .....	1	5	25	61	8

### Soybeans Condition – Missouri

Date	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
June 25, 2023 .....	8	19	41	30	2
June 18, 2023 .....	5	9	42	41	3
June 25, 2022 .....	1	5	35	54	5

### Cotton Condition – Missouri

Date	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
June 25, 2023 .....	2	3	31	63	1
June 18, 2023 .....	-	1	34	63	2
June 25, 2022 .....	6	8	26	60	-

- Represents zero.

### Rice Condition – Missouri

Date	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
June 25, 2023 .....	1	1	24	61	13
June 18, 2023 .....	-	4	36	56	4
June 25, 2022 .....	-	6	27	56	11

- Represents zero.

### Winter Wheat Condition – Missouri

Date	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
June 25, 2023 .....	1	5	34	48	12
June 18, 2023 .....	-	7	45	39	9
June 25, 2022 .....	1	11	27	52	9

- Represents zero.

### Pasture Condition – Missouri

Date	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
June 25, 2023 .....	13	55	26	6	-
June 18, 2023 .....	10	27	42	21	-
June 25, 2022 .....	1	3	36	54	6

- Represents zero.

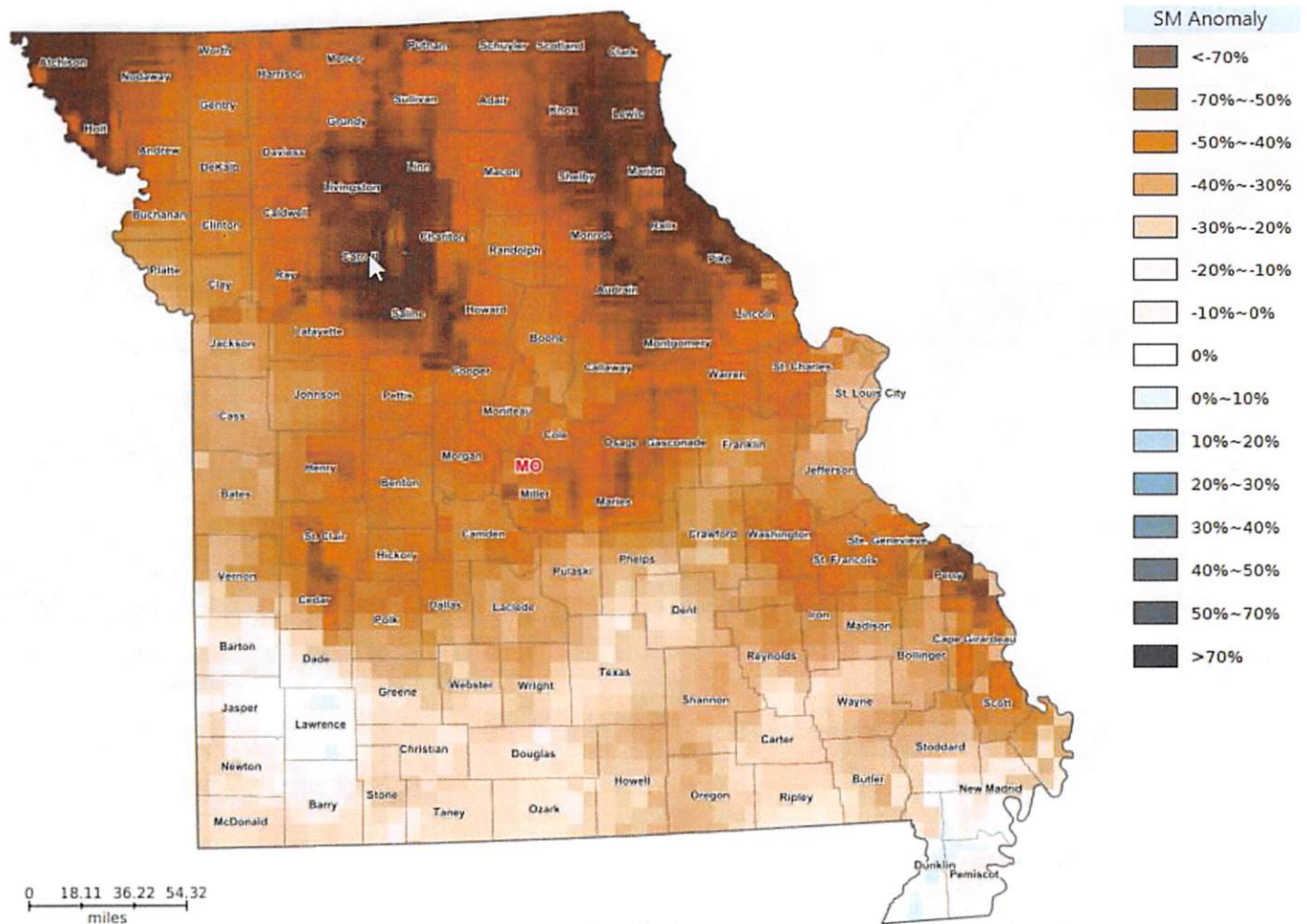
### Supply of Hay and Other Roughages and Stock Water Supply: June 25, 2023

State	Supply of Hay and Other Roughages				Stock Water Supply			
	Very Short	Short	Adequate	Surplus	Very Short	Short	Adequate	Surplus
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Missouri .....	42	38	20	-	11	54	35	-

- Represents zero.



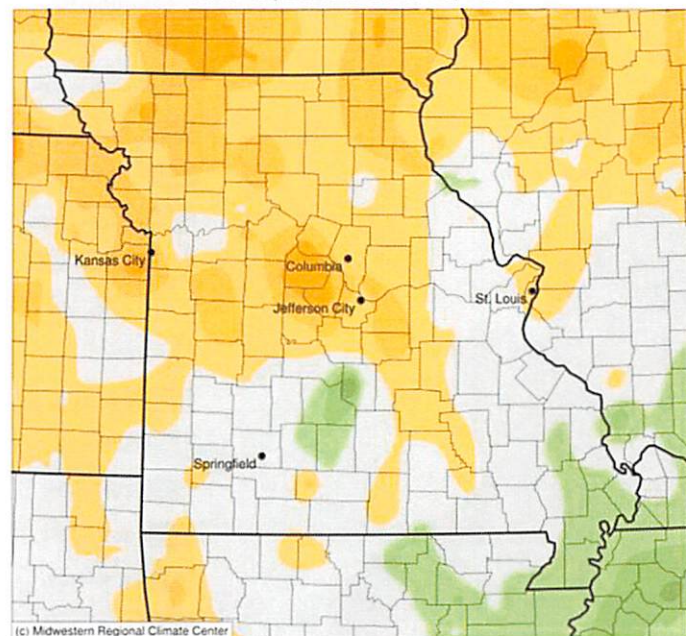
## Soil Moisture Deviation from Historical Average – June 21st



<https://cloud.csiss.gmu.edu/Crop-CASMA/>  
 (historical average includes 2015-2020)

## Average Temperature (°F): Departure from 1991-2020 Normals

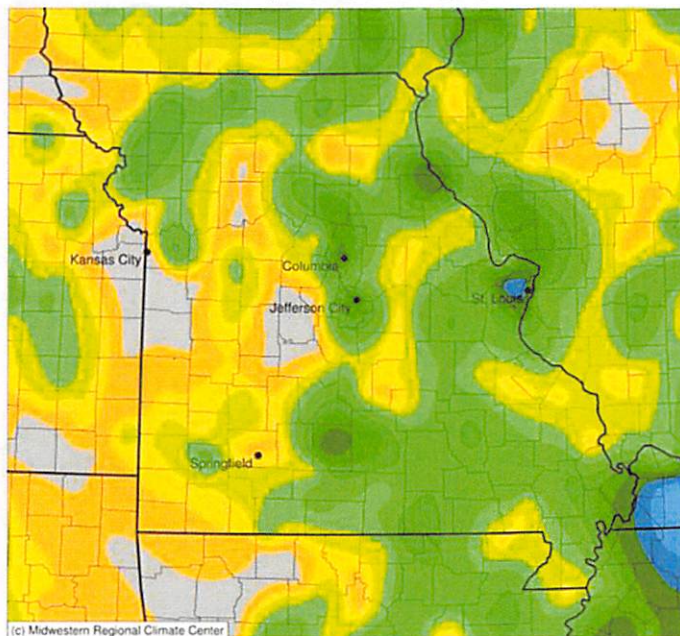
June 19, 2023 to June 25, 2023



Stations from the following networks used: WBAN, COOP, FAA, GHCN, ThreadEx, CoCoRaHS, WMO, ICAO, NWSLI, Missouri FSA, Missouri Mesonet, Midwest Regional Climate Center  
cli-MATE: MRCC Application Tools Environment  
Generated at: 6/26/2023 9:18:49 AM CDT

## Accumulated Precipitation (in)

June 19, 2023 to June 25, 2023



Stations from the following networks used: WBAN, COOP, FAA, GHCN, ThreadEx, CoCoRaHS, WMO, ICAO, NWSLI, Missouri FSA, Missouri Mesonet, Midwest Regional Climate Center  
cli-MATE: MRCC Application Tools Environment  
Generated at: 6/26/2023 9:21:20 AM CDT

## Access to NASS Reports

For your convenience, you may access NASS reports and products the following ways:

- All reports are available electronically, at no cost, on the NASS web site: <http://www.nass.usda.gov>
- Both national and state specific reports are available via a free e-mail subscription. To set-up this free subscription, visit <http://www.nass.usda.gov> and in the "Follow NASS" box under "Receive reports by Email," click on "National" or "State" to select the reports you would like to receive.
- Follow us on Twitter @usda\_nass

For more information on NASS surveys and reports, call the Heartland Regional Field Office at (314) 595-9594 or e-mail: [nassrfohlr@usda.gov](mailto:nassrfohlr@usda.gov).





## DISASTER ASSISTANCE

### ELAP - Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees and Farm-Raised Fish Program

#### Overview

The Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (the 2018 Farm Bill) authorized the use of Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) funds for the Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees and Farm-Raised Fish Program (ELAP). ELAP provides financial assistance to eligible producers of livestock, honeybees and farm-raised fish for losses due to disease, certain adverse weather events or loss conditions, including blizzards and wildfires, as determined by the Secretary. ELAP assistance is provided for losses not covered by other disaster assistance programs authorized by the 2014 Farm Bill, such as losses not covered by the Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP) and the Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP).

The 2018 Farm Bill amended certain provisions related to ELAP effective with the 2019 program year. Those amendments included:

- removing ELAP from the combined ELAP and LFP maximum per person and legal entity payment limitation for the 2019 and subsequent program years;
- providing reimbursement of 90 percent of the cost of losses for socially disadvantaged, limited resource, beginning, or veteran farmer or rancher;
- in addition to covering the cost related to gathering livestock to treat for cattle tick fever, ELAP will now cover the cost related to gathering livestock to inspect for cattle tick fever;
- no longer covering livestock death losses due to diseases that are caused or transmitted by a vector and are not controlled by vaccination or an acceptable management practice. The 2018 Farm Bill authorizes these diseases under LIP.

ELAP is administered by the Farm Service Agency (FSA) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

#### What Is Eligible?

##### Eligible Losses

ELAP provides assistance for livestock feed and grazing losses that are not due to drought or wildfires on federally managed lands; losses resulting from the cost of transporting water to livestock due to an eligible drought; losses resulting from the additional cost associated with gathering livestock for treatment and/or inspection related to cattle tick fever, honeybee feed, colony and hive losses; and farm-raised fish feed and death losses. ELAP also helps ranchers cover above normal costs of hauling feed to livestock and hauling livestock to forage or other grazing acres due to a qualifying drought.



#### Eligibility Requirements and Payment Calculations

For additional information regarding eligibility requirements and payment calculations for a specific type of livestock, honeybee and/or farm-raised fish loss, see the ELAP - Farm-Raised Fish Assistance, ELAP - Honeybee Assistance or ELAP - Livestock Assistance fact sheet at [fsa.usda.gov/ELAP](https://fsa.usda.gov/ELAP).

#### Socially Disadvantaged, Limited Resource, Beginning, or Veteran Farmers or Ranchers

An eligible livestock, honeybee or farm-raised fish producer who certifies they are socially disadvantaged, limited resource, beginning, or a veteran farmer or rancher will receive 90 percent of the payment rate for the losses under ELAP.



## Payment Limitations

The 2018 Farm Bill removed ELAP from a combined \$125,000 payment limitation under ELAP and LFP. Therefore, effective for 2019 and subsequent program years, payment limitation does not apply to ELAP benefits. The average adjusted gross income (AGI) limitation relating to limits on payments for persons or legal entities, excluding joint ventures and general partnerships, with certain levels of AGI apply. Specifically, a person or legal entity with an AGI (as defined in 7 CFR Part 1400) that exceeds \$900,000 is not eligible to receive ELAP payments.

Direct attribution provisions also apply to ELAP. Under direct attribution, any payment to a legal entity will also be considered for payment limitation purposes to be a payment to persons or legal entities with an interest in the legal entity or in a sub-entity. To learn more, visit the Payment Eligibility and Payment Limitations fact sheet at [fsa.usda.gov/payment-limitations](https://fsa.usda.gov/payment-limitations).

## How it Works

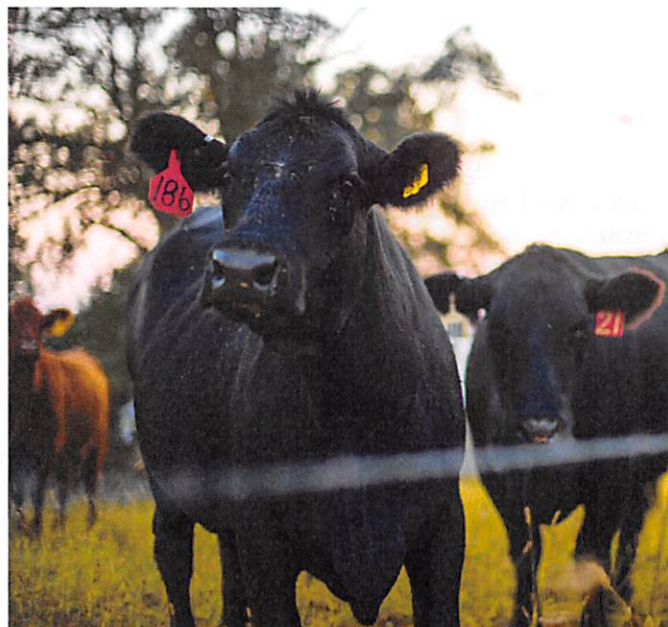
### Applying for Assistance

Producers can apply to receive ELAP assistance at local FSA service centers. The ELAP application period ends Dec. 31 of each calendar year.

In addition to submitting an application for payment, producers who suffered losses must submit a notice of loss to the local FSA service center that maintains the farm records for their business.

The following table provides the final dates to file a notice of loss and application for payment for losses.

Date of Loss	Final Date to File Notice of Loss	Final Date to Submit an Application for Payment
Within the program year Jan. 1 – Dec. 31	<p>For honeybee losses, 15 days after loss is apparent.</p> <p>For Livestock and farm-raised fish losses, 30 days after loss is apparent</p> <p>For producers applying for livestock, feed and water hauling the loss apparent date may be extended back if the county is in an eligible drought designation during the grazing season.</p>	Jan 30 after the program year in which the loss occurred.



## More Information

This fact sheet is for informational purposes only; other restrictions may apply. For more information about ELAP, visit [fsa.usda.gov/ELAP](https://fsa.usda.gov/ELAP) or contact your local FSA office. To find your local FSA office, visit [farmers.gov](https://farmers.gov).





## DISASTER ASSISTANCE

### LFP - Livestock Forage Disaster Program

#### Overview

The Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP) provides compensation to eligible livestock producers who have suffered grazing losses for covered livestock and who are also producers of grazed forage crop acreage of native and improved pastureland with permanent vegetative cover or acreage planted specifically for grazing. Grazing losses must occur on land physically located in a county experiencing a qualifying drought during the normal grazing period for the county.

LFP also provides compensation to eligible livestock producers that have covered livestock and who are also producers of grazed forage crop acreage on rangeland managed by a federal agency if the eligible livestock producer is prohibited by the federal agency from grazing the normal permitted livestock on the managed rangeland due to a qualifying fire.

The qualifying drought and qualifying grazing losses, and/or notification of prohibition to graze Federal land due to fire, must have occurred in the grazing period and crop year. For grazing losses on rangeland managed by a federal agency, an eligible livestock producer may elect to receive assistance for losses due to drought conditions or fire conditions, if applicable, but not both.

LFP is administered by the Farm Service Agency (FSA) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

#### Eligible Counties for Drought

An eligible livestock producer who, as a grazed forage crop producer, owns or leases grazing land or pastureland physically located in a county rated by the U.S. Drought Monitor as having a:

- D2 (severe drought) intensity in any area of the county for at least eight consecutive weeks during the normal grazing period is eligible to receive assistance in an amount equal to one monthly payment;
- D3 (extreme drought) intensity in any area of the county at any time during the normal grazing period is eligible to receive assistance in an amount equal to three monthly payments;
- D3 (extreme drought) intensity in any area of the county for at least four weeks during the normal grazing period or is rated a D4 (exceptional drought) intensity at any time during the normal grazing period is eligible to receive assistance in an amount equal to four monthly payments; or
- D4 (exceptional drought) in a county for four weeks (not necessarily four consecutive weeks) during the normal grazing period is eligible to receive assistance in an amount equal to five monthly payments.



A map of eligible counties for LFP drought can be found at [fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/disaster-assistance-program/livestock-forage/index](https://fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/disaster-assistance-program/livestock-forage/index).

#### Eligible Livestock

Eligible livestock are grazing animals that satisfy the majority of net energy requirement of nutrition via grazing of forage grasses or legumes and include such species as alpacas, beef cattle, buffalo/bison, beefalo, dairy cattle, deer, elk, emus, equine, goats, llamas, ostrich, reindeer or sheep.

Within those species animals that are eligible include those that are or would have been grazing the eligible grazing land or pastureland:

- During the normal grazing period for the specific type of grazing land or pastureland for the county; or
- When the federal agency prohibited the livestock producer from having livestock graze the normally permitted livestock on the managed rangeland due to fire.



**Eligible Livestock must:**

- Have been owned, leased, purchased, entered into a contract to purchase, or held by a contract grower during the 60 days prior to the beginning date of a qualifying drought or fire condition;
- Have been sold or otherwise disposed of due to a qualifying drought condition during the current production year or up to two production years immediately preceding the current production year if there is a systemic drought condition.
- Have been maintained for commercial use as part of a farming operation on the beginning date of the eligible drought or fire condition;
- Not have been produced and maintained for reasons other than commercial use as part of a farming operation including, but are not limited to, wild free-roaming animals or livestock used for hunting, racing or wagering, or consumption by the owner; and
- Not have been livestock that were or would have been in a feedlot on the beginning date of the qualifying drought or fire as part of the normal business operation of the livestock producer grower.

**Eligible Producers**

To be eligible for LFP, persons or legal entities must be a U.S. citizen, resident alien, partnership of U.S. citizens, a legal entity organized under State law, or an Indian tribe or tribal organization defined in the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act that:

- Own, cash or share lease, or be a contract grower of covered livestock during the 60 calendar days before the beginning date of a qualifying drought or fire;
- Provide pastureland or grazing land for covered livestock, including cash-rented pastureland or grazing land as of the date of the qualifying drought or fire that is either:
  - Physically located in a county affected by a qualifying drought during the normal grazing period for the county; or
  - Rangeland managed by a federal agency for which the otherwise eligible livestock producer is prohibited by the federal agency from grazing the normally permitted livestock because of a qualifying fire.
- Certify that they have suffered a grazing loss because of a qualifying drought or fire; and
- Timely file an acreage report for all grazing land for which a grazing loss is being claimed.

**Payments**

FSA will calculate LFP payments for an eligible livestock producer for grazing losses because of a qualifying drought equal to payment factors of one, three, four or five times the LFP monthly payment rate (see table below for payment rates). The LFP monthly payment rate for drought is equal to 60 percent of the lesser of either the monthly feed cost

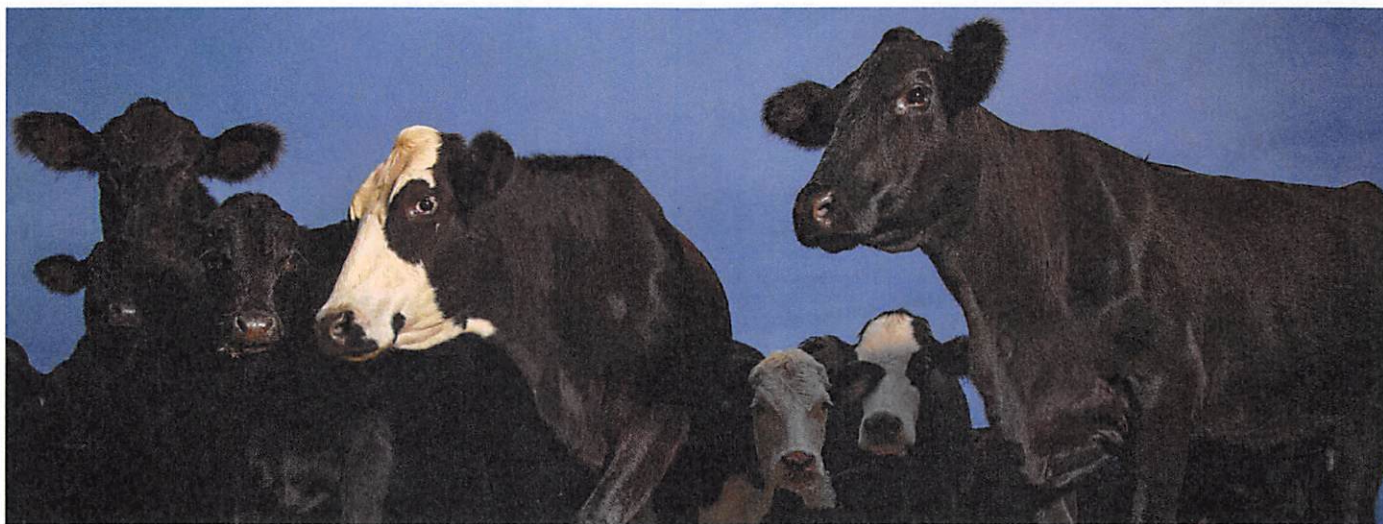
- For all covered livestock owned or leased by the eligible livestock producer; or
- Calculated by using the normal carrying capacity of the eligible grazing land of the eligible livestock producer.

Total LFP payments to an eligible livestock producer in a calendar year for grazing losses will not exceed five monthly payments for the same kind, type, and weight range of livestock.

In the case of an eligible livestock producer who sold or otherwise disposed of livestock because of drought conditions in one or both of the two previous production years immediately preceding the current production year, the payment rate will equal 80 percent of the monthly payment rate.

FSA will calculate LFP payments for eligible livestock producers for losses suffered because of a qualifying fire on federally managed rangeland for which the producer is prohibited from grazing the normally permitted livestock. The payment begins on the first day the permitted livestock are prohibited from grazing the eligible rangeland and ending on the earlier of the last day of the federal lease of the eligible livestock producer or the day that would make the period a 180 calendar-day period. The payment rate is 50 percent of the monthly feed cost for the number of days the livestock producer is prohibited from having livestock graze the managed rangeland because of a qualifying fire, not to exceed 180 calendar days.





### Payment Limitation

The Agriculture Improvement Act (2018 Farm Bill) established a maximum annual per person and legal entity payment limitation for LFP (without regard to any other program) of \$125,000.

Therefore, for 2019 and subsequent program years, no person or legal entity, excluding a joint venture or general partnership, may receive, directly or indirectly, more than \$125,000 total in payments under LFP. The average adjusted gross income (AGI) limitation relating to limits on payments for persons or legal entities, excluding joint ventures and general partnerships, with certain levels of AGI will apply. Specifically, a person or legal entity with an AGI (as defined in 7 CFR Part 1400) that exceeds \$900,000 will not be eligible to receive LFP payments.

Direct attribution provisions apply to LFP. Under direct attribution, any payment to a legal entity will also be considered for payment limitation purposes to be a payment to persons or legal entities with an interest in the legal entity or in a sub-entity. To learn more, visit the Payment Eligibility and Payment Limitations fact sheet at [fsa.usda.gov/payment-limitations](https://fsa.usda.gov/payment-limitations).

### Enrollment

Eligible livestock producers who are also producers of grazed forage crop acreage must provide a completed application for payment and required supporting documentation to their FSA office within 30 calendar days after the end of the calendar year in which the grazing loss occurred.

Contract growers must include a copy of the grower contract and any other supporting documents required for determining contract grower eligibility.

Supporting documents must show evidence of loss and that grazing land or pastureland is owned or leased. If a loss of grazing was due to a fire that the eligible livestock producer was prohibited by the federal agency from having livestock graze the normal permitted livestock on the managed rangeland due to a fire supporting documentation received from that federal agency must be provided.

FSA will use data provided by the applicant to determine eligibility for program benefits. Without all required supporting documentation and data, the application will not be able to be approved and benefits cannot be provided.

### For More Information

This fact sheet is for informational purposes only; other eligibility requirements or restrictions may apply. To find more information about FSA disaster assistance programs, visit [farmers.gov](https://farmers.gov) or contact your local FSA office. To find your local FSA office, visit [farmers.gov/service-center-locator](https://farmers.gov/service-center-locator).



LIVESTOCK PAYMENT RATES							
KIND	TYPE	WEIGHT RANGE	PAYMENT RATE PER HEAD				
			2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Beef	Adult	Bulls, Cows	\$29.34	\$31.89	\$31.18	\$47.29	\$58.12
	Non-Adult	500 pounds or more	\$22.01	\$23.92	\$23.38	\$35.47	\$43.59
		Less than 500 pounds	\$14.67	\$15.94	\$15.59	\$23.64	\$29.06
Dairy	Adult	Bulls, Cows	\$76.29	\$82.91	\$81.07	\$122.95	\$151.12
	Non-Adult	500 pounds or more	\$22.01	\$23.92	\$23.38	\$35.47	\$43.59
		Less than 500 pounds	\$14.67	\$15.94	\$15.59	\$23.64	\$29.06
Beefalo	Adult	Bulls, Cows	\$29.34	\$31.89	\$31.18	\$47.29	\$58.12
	Non-Adult	500 pounds or more	\$22.01	\$23.92	\$23.38	\$35.47	\$43.59
		Less than 500 pounds	\$14.67	\$15.94	\$15.59	\$23.64	\$29.06
Buffalo/ Bison	Adult	Bulls, Cows	\$29.34	\$31.89	\$31.18	\$47.29	\$58.12
	Non-Adult	500 pounds or more	\$22.01	\$23.92	\$23.38	\$35.47	\$43.59
		Less than 500 pounds	\$14.67	\$15.94	\$15.59	\$23.64	\$29.06
Sheep	All		\$7.34	\$7.97	\$7.79	\$11.82	\$14.53
Goats	All		\$7.34	\$7.97	\$7.79	\$11.82	\$14.53
Deer	All		\$7.34	\$7.97	\$7.79	\$11.82	\$14.53
Equine	All		\$21.71	\$23.60	\$23.07	\$34.99	\$43.01
Elk	All		\$15.85	\$17.22	\$16.84	\$25.54	\$31.39
Reindeer	All		\$6.46	\$7.02	\$6.87	\$10.42	\$12.80
Alpacas	All		\$24.17	\$26.27	\$25.68	\$38.95	\$47.88
Emus	All		\$15.02	\$16.32	\$15.96	\$24.20	\$29.75
Llamas	All		\$10.71	\$11.64	\$11.38	\$17.26	\$21.21
Ostrich	All					\$26.01	\$31.97

NOTE: A grazing animal is defined as those species of livestock that, from a nutritional and physiological perspective, satisfy more than 50 percent of their net energy requirement through the consumption of growing forage grasses and legumes, regardless whether or not they are grazing or are present on grazing land or pastureland. Unweaned livestock are not considered a grazing animal and are ineligible for LFP.

The LFP monthly payment rate for losses because of a qualifying drought is calculated at 60 percent of the smaller of the monthly feed cost payment rate per head in the table above or the monthly feed cost based on the normal carrying capacity of the eligible grazing or pastureland acres.

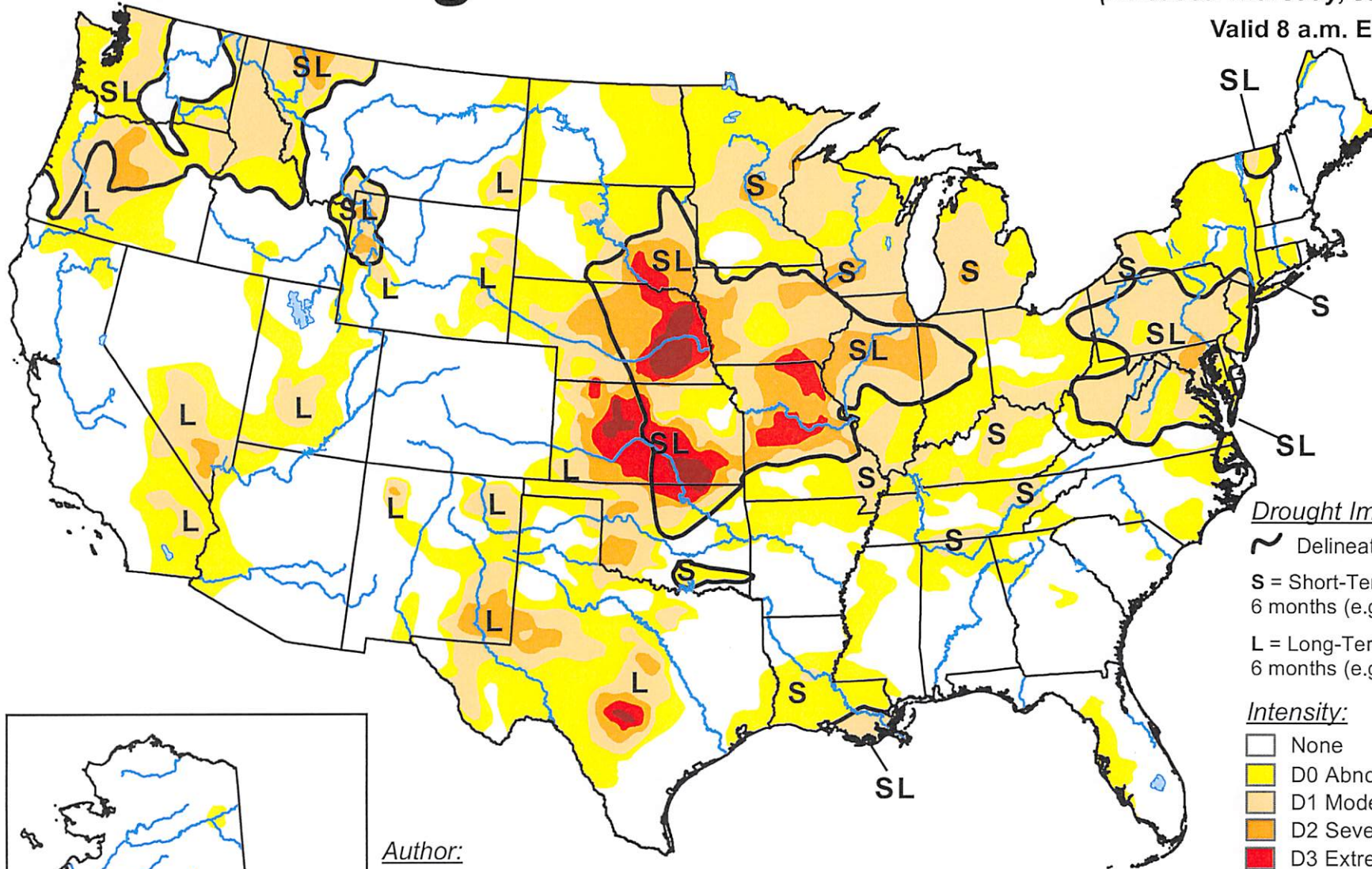


# U.S. Drought Monitor

June 20, 2023

(Released Thursday, Jun. 22, 2023)

Valid 8 a.m. EDT



## Drought Impact Types:

- ~ Delineates dominant impacts
- S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
- L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)

## Intensity:

- None
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

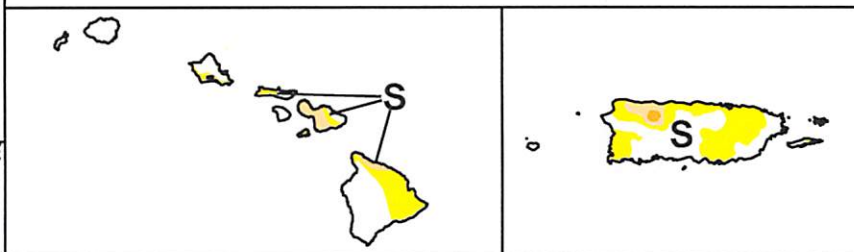
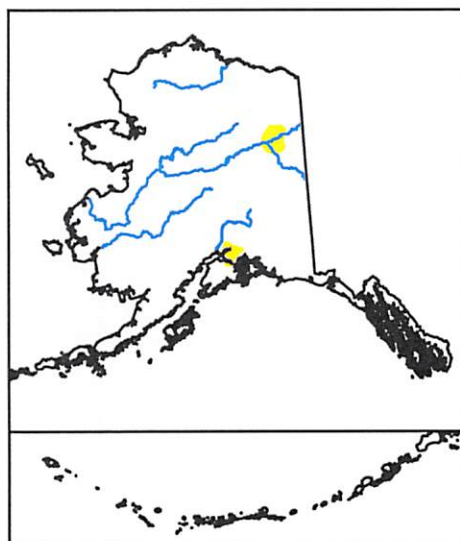
## Author:

Adam Hartman  
NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx>



[droughtmonitor.unl.edu](https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu)





# U.S. Drought Monitor

## Missouri

**June 20, 2023**

(Released Thursday, Jun. 22, 2023)

Valid 8 a.m. EDT

*Drought Conditions (Percent Area)*

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
<b>Current</b>	6.71	93.29	70.32	43.30	15.70	0.00
<b>Last Week</b> <i>06-13-2023</i>	9.39	90.61	56.51	28.11	8.01	0.00
<b>3 Months Ago</b> <i>03-21-2023</i>	92.50	7.50	1.53	0.21	0.00	0.00
<b>Start of Calendar Year</b> <i>01-03-2023</i>	50.31	49.69	12.51	1.61	0.00	0.00
<b>Start of Water Year</b> <i>09-27-2022</i>	18.48	81.52	56.59	15.39	4.83	1.92
<b>One Year Ago</b> <i>06-21-2022</i>	70.81	29.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

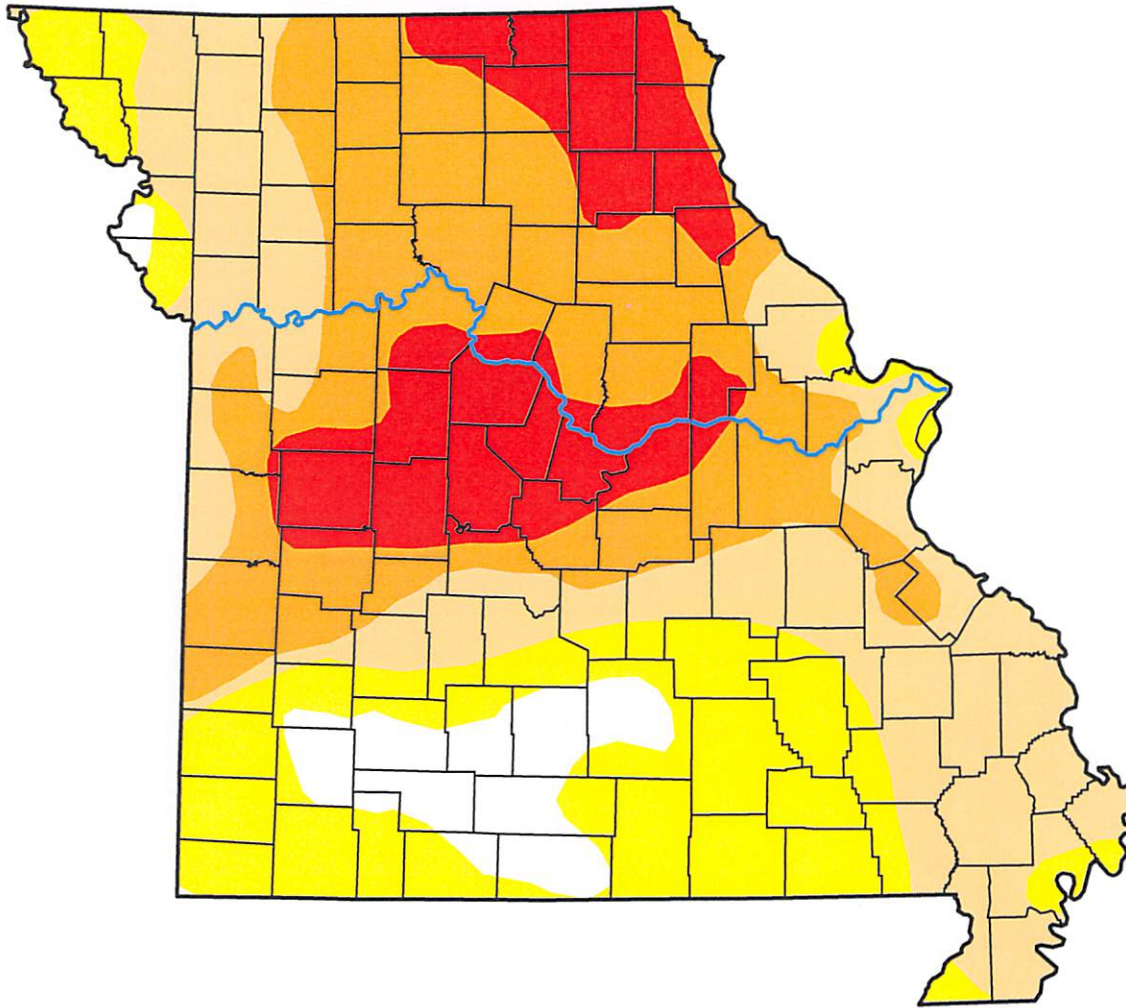
### Intensity:

 None	 D2 Severe Drought
 D0 Abnormally Dry	 D3 Extreme Drought
 D1 Moderate Drought	 D4 Exceptional Drought

*The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx>*

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